REMEMBER WELLINGTON GIVES YOU VALUE FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING IN CYCLES CONSULT WELLINGTONS BOMBAY.

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VOL. VI NO. 10 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Peking	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Yokohama
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,99,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world

Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay

pposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 600 TONS FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS

Under instructions from Messrs. McKenzies' Saw Mills, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 15th and WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at Sewri Timber Pond.

About 600 Tons First Class Teak Scantlings of different sizes.

The above is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALSABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST NAGPADA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the under mentioned property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ramchandra Balaram and at the instructions from the Transferee of the Mortgage executed by the said Ramchandra Balaram on the 15th day of January, 1915 and made between the said Ramchundra Balaram Naik of the one part and Rehmatbai widow of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that plot of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon which said plot of land is known as plot No. 43 of the Estate of the Board situate lying and being at First Nagpada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 727 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 and street Nos. 11 and 12 and are bounded on or towards the East partly by plot No. 42 and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North partly by the land of the Trustees laid out as a service passage and partly by plot No. 42 of the said Estate leased to the Trustees of the Temple of Vithoba and on or towards the South by Second Pearkhan Street and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further Particulars & Conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Mehta & Mallia, at their office No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 4918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 33 PACKAGES WHITE LONG-CLOTH.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Lowjee Hemraj and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser, Jiwanlal Manilal, sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th day of January., 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop of Lowjee Hemraj, at Muljee Jaitha Market, Gadial Gully.

32 packages each 50 pieces white long-cloth each 40 yards No. 7074 and other numbers.

1 package 36 pieces white long-cloth each 40 yards No. 7074 and other numbers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "CALLI MAHOMED" BUILDING SITUATE AT BELVEDERE ROAD, NEAR ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will by orders of the owner sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on Thursday the 17th day of January, 1918 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold (Fazendari) land or ground admeasuring 862 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, chawls, or range of building built and erected thereon, situate, lying and being at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peeroshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy or Mistry, and others, the Lessors, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Kaikhushru Rustomji Dalal, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 5640 (2), Street No. 5 (A), and E. Ward No. 5640 (3), and Street No. 5 (B), and form part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19 and 39, New No. 16245 and 16246, Old Survey No. 565, and New Survey No. 3597.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

At present the rent realizing is Rs. 380 per month.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 11th January, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

GRAND AUCTION SALES OF JEWELLERY AND FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will, in the premises of the New Auction Rooms recently opened by them at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, very neat and handsome artistic teak and blackwood household and office furniture in almost, all designs and some other sundry articles.

One packet and some loose precious brilliants, 2 bunch pearls jiwan, some diamond rings and other valuable ready-made diamond, pearl and gold ornaments.

Articles are on view.

Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 11th January, 1918.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

We want every reader to understand,

THAT THE

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

is the, only place in the city where he would be completely satisfied Please note the following:

IN OUR EMPORIUM

1. High class Silks Crepe-de-chene and Silk Stockings,
2. Curios and Brass Wares,
3. Crockery, Fancy goods and Toys, etc; etc; etc.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

1 to 5, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telegraph No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Amratlal Hiralal at his shop at First Lane Lukmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mahomed Essa:—

6 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 11200 or others and 40 yards.

5 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 12400 or others and 40 yards.

9 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 13600 or others and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES JAPANESE FANCY FLANNEL.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of the concerned at the shop of Seth Dwarkadas Chotalal Bhajia gully Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Baldeoprasad Ramprasad of Jaipore.

12 cases each about 21 pieces Japanese fancy flannel 30 inches and 45 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES WHITE NENSUKH.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Davarkadas Chhotalal and Coy., at their shop at Bhajia gally, Moolji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Vithaldas Rustamji:—

28 cases each 150 pieces white Nensookh Nos. 2401 to 2406.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Seth Chotalal Mangaldas at his shop at the corner of Dader gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Ramdas Devji.

S.S. "BOMBAY MAROO."

2 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shritings No. 3600.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR HINDUS AND PARSIS.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A HOUSE AT SANDHURST ROAD NOW MUCH IN DEMAND.

AUCTION SALE OF A JUST COMPLETED WELL-BUILT CORNER HOUSE AT PAREKH STREET, SANDHURST ROAD, OPPOSITE WEST END CINEMA AND NEXT TO THE EKADASHI BUILDING.

On SUNDAY, the 13th January 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned new house known as the Cooverbai Mansions which is very recently completed and which is very substantially built besides open on all sides.

All that piece of Leasehold land situate at Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road West opposite the West End Cinema admeasuring about 400 square yards being a portion of large piece of land agreed to be taken on lease for 999 years from the Trusters of the Bombay Improvement Trust by Syed Abdul Kader Edroos and his wife Fatmabibi and forms a part of a big plot popularly known as No. 33, Sandhurst Road, West, Scheme, together with the buildings thereon which premises are known as "Cooverbai Mansions" and is opposite "Madhawa Ashram" and the West End Cinema, the monthly rent payable in respect of the same to the Improvement Trust being Rs. 50 only.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Shanvao Mincheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendors at their offices at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENISSE & CO.

NO. 45, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 15th January, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

9 bales cotton piecegoods, vaccum meter, advertising matter; wool hats; hardware (Hair clippers); beer; leaf sugar; betelnuts; goat skins; provision; Crate empty soda bottles; electric glass tube; empty cases; wearing apparel, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

One Australian safe, with stand.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred gig, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey horse, quiet in saddle.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria by Windover with a bay waler horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1918, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the owner, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemable), situate and lying and being at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house and building formerly belonging to Sorabji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and others, but now of Bai Pirozbai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the West by the Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the North the house formerly of Pestonji Framji Talati and now of Haji Ali Bebany and on or towards the South by Rampart Row aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 55, New No. 4896, Old Survey No. 1562, and New Survey No. 9497, and which messuage tenement or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A. No. 1174 and 1777 and Street No. 29 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Maldon House" New Marine Lines, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture, drawing room suites, cabinets oleographs, paintings, rich Chesterfield sofas, cushions chairs, brass electric standard lamps, drawing room carpets, side boards, dining tables and chairs, almyrahs and cupboards by Benjamin, iron bedsteads, iron safe by Chubb, chest of drawers, large Chival glass, meatsafe, kitchen utensils, ice box, gardea pots, etc. etc., the property of T. W. Bonner Esq., Loco-Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogue will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 3 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address; Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 1680

LARGE and SMALL AMOUNTS to be ADVANCED on the mortgage of immovable properties. Apply JAMNADAS TRIKAMDAS, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1718

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CAPTAIN for Steamer Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1694

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Fire Insurance tariff knowledge. Apply sharp with certificates and pay to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit as an ASSISTANT MASTER for the Akalkot High School on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials before the end of this month. Akalkot, 7th January, 1918. HYAM S. ISRAEL, State, Karbhari. 1685

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY TEACHER in Civil Lines, Etawah U. P. to teach English, Mathematics, History and Geography upto the Matric or Middle Class for my wife and two daughters. Pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Lodging free. Minimum qualifications should be Matric or Senior Cambridge Certificate. Experienced and elderly applicants will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of Certificates, stating full terms to RAJ NARAIN, B.A.C.E., Executive Engineer, U. P. Canals, Etawah. 1499

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—In Bombay, a BUYING AGENT for an Engineering firm up country. One acquainted with metal business and Engineers' requirements preferred. Apply personally or by letter to P. K. ADVANI, c/o. Dr. Hiranandani, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay. 1716

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good machanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED AT ONCE—A TEMPORARY CLERK on Rs. 35 per mensem and TYPIST on Rs. 45 per mensem, for service in the office of the Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Applicants should apply in person with testimonials to the INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY, Government Dockyard. 1707

WANTED.

WANTED EARLY.—SMALL COTTAGE in any of suburbs—preferably near sea and station. Rent must be moderate. Apply Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1713

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

BEEK MICROSCOPE with 2-3 and 1-6 power objectives. Price Rs. 70. Apply D. SHERALI NANJIANI, Chhota-Udepur. 1703

FOR SALE.—Immediate deliveries of GARNET of superior quality can be had from Messrs. LAXMICHAND DHARAMDAS & CO., 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1715

SEVERAL ICE MACHINES from ½ ton size to 4 tons daily capacity with or without engines, Linde ammonia can system. Particulars from ICE MACHINE SUPPLY COMPANY, Lucknow. 1701

RICHARDS INDICATOR, complete, in Box, Rs. 200, Visible Typewriter Rs. 80, Petrol Lamps, Acetyline Burners Apply:—GANPATRAO & Co., Thakurdwa Road, Bombay. 1632

FOR SALE—SUGAR FACTORY and FLOUR MILLS with their full requisites. For further particulars, apply to:—BAKHSHI DARSHAN SINGH, Hony. Magistrate, P. O. Malooksingh, (Sindh). 1589

CUMMINS BALING PRESS FOR SALE.—32 double and 4 single Roller Gins, one double cylinder opener, one compound Ruston Proctor condensing 12in. by 20in. by 24in. stroke 110 I. H. P. Engine, one Tinker Shenton Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 6ft. by 120 lbs., one Cummins Henry Berry Press and a Hydraulic Engine 40 N. H. P., also a 10ft. Lathe and a Drilling Machine, all complete in running order. Send offers to MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hony. Magistrate, Hapur, Dist. Meerut, U. P. 1714

TO BE LET

TO LET—DECENT OFFICE PREMISES. GROUND FLOOR, centrally situated, Apollo Street. Apply sharp, Sole Agents, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Hamam Street, Fort, Tele: No. 3430. 1660

A First Class MOTOR CAR ON HIRE for private use, on monthly contract or daily contract per hour. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 1656

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE public is informed that my Bombay firm Power of Attorney given on 7-10-1909 to my Mehta MOHANJI GOKALDAS is hereby CANCELLED and I shall not be responsible for his transactions.

ABDULKARIM HAJI ABDUL SAKUR.

Khan Bazar, Bombay 7th Jan. 1918. 1661

NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum and a special Jubilee bonus of one per cent. per annum, all free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1917.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1918. 1599

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1918.

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the alterations to the Rules of Racing relating to entries and starting as passed at the General Meeting held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Monday, the 17th December 1917.

2. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

By order,
J. REYNOLDS,
1717 Ag. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSERVANCY.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned upto 15th February, 1918, for the appointment of Superintendent of Conservancy, Health Department.

The person appointed will, under the direction of the Executive Health Officer, have the charge and control of the whole of the conservancy and town cleansing of the City, including a staff of about 7,000 labourers and the supervision of the working of 1,000 pairs of bullocks and carts and 12 to 14 motor lorries.

Applicants should have experience of Indian labour and should have some knowledge of motor traction and mechanical engineering.

The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300—500/- plus Rs. 50/- conveyance allowance, according to qualifications.

The appointment when made permanent will be pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules and leave will be granted to permanent incumbents according to the Civil Service Regulations.

The appointment now to be made will be temporary for a period of two years. In the event of the person appointed being subsequently made permanent in the post, the above conditions as to salary, pension and leave will have effect as from the date of entry upon duties.

Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials to—

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1918. 1643

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. CURRIMBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA has contracted to purchase the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (of which cess has been redeemed) together with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto situate at Sussex Road, Byculla, Bombay, admeasuring about three hundred and sixty (360) square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 215, New No. A/13742, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. A/3636 and registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 7462(1) Street No. 37, Sussex Road, and bounded on or towards the North by Sussex Road, on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the South by the property known as Mody Minar and on or towards the West by the Byculla Police Chowky.

Dated this 10th day of January 1918.

(Sd.) SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
1719. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMSEDJI HORMUSJI and ARDESHIR MANECKJI have contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. HAJI TARMAHOMED ABBA SHERIFF of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into and upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Street, and Bread Lane, within the Fort and in the City of and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. 5776, Old Survey No. 1119 and New Survey No. 9302 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1996 and Street Nos. 29, 31 and 33 and 1-3 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Burjorji Nusserwanji Gotla but now belonging to Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Pataka and partly by a passage, on the West by the said Mody street on the North by the Bread Market Lane and on the South partly by the property of Ahmed Abdul Satar and partly by the passage.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1918.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
1720 Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-MORROW, AT 3 P.M., (S.T.). AUCTION SALE OF RICH TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGLISH SAFE, GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 12th January 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medow Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture including, dining table dining arm chairs, marble top centre tables, office writing table, cloth and gown press, corner cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, single glass door cupboards, dumb waiters, flower-pot stand, bentwood chairs, tiled and plain teapoys, easy chairs, meatsafe, safes of wellknown makers, phonograph, etc., etc.

The property of an European Gentleman—

1 Oval Rosewood dining table, 1 Lady's cycle, 1 lady's saddle, 2 silk tapestry lined blackwood drawing room sofas, palmstands.

By order of an office concerned.

1 Fire proof safe with stand manufactured by Messrs. Henry Briton Junior and Co., Birmingham.

1 Safe with stand manufactured by Messrs. Dann.

1 Big office writing table, 1 revolving office chair, typewriting machine, etc.

SALE TO-DAY, 3 P.M. (S. T.).

SALE OF 51 BAGS RAJAPURI TURMERIC.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Damar Gali, Tatia Ravji's Godown, by order of Shah Hamchand Raichand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Uttamlal Tricum.

51 Bags Turmeric Rajapuri.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS:

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10 p. m.
presents
SELECT VAUDEVILLES
by
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
M'SS PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Mr. WILSON
In
SONGS, CHORUSES AND DANCES
Augmented by
CHOICE CINEMA
Including an Exciting Star Drama
RACE WITH DEATH.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.

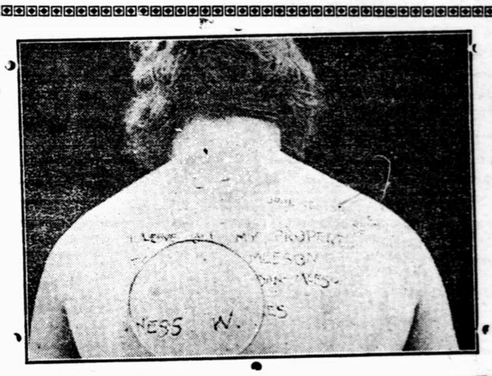
For particulars and Prospectus apply to
HONY. SECY.
Bombay Art Society,
Assay Office,
1670 H. M's Mint, Mint Rd. Fort.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Home of Celebrities
FILLIS' CIRCUS
and
WILD WEST SHOW
ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT
AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-DAY
Concluding performance of the
WILD WEST DRAMA
FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY
A realistic and thrilling reproduction of life in the Wild West, introducing.
"Prince" and "Sam,"
two wonderful animals trained by Col. Frank Fillis.
COWBOYS, RED INDIANS,
COWGIRLS ROUGH RIDERS
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Drama will be produced at the Matinee Performances on Saturday and Sunday.
The programme also includes the Brightest and Best CIRCUS TURNS.
viz.
MADAME FILLIS, with her American Buggy Act.
MONS. BOUGALIO, with his 7 Tigers.
MISS COOKE with newacts on the Invisible wire.
MISS DANILOFF, with her dashing riding acts
MISS LAVINIA the Lady Foot-equilibrist.
BOB, the Bucking Elephant and
JIMMY, the Tod Sloan of Monkey Land.
REDUCED PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1/8, 1, & Ans. 8.
MATINEES ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 4-30 P. M.
SPECIAL MATINEE Prices:
Rs. 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose & Co.'s and at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-45 P.M.
POPULAR PICTURES
PATHE GAZETTE
"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."
"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS."
"ROBINET'S WHITE DRESSES."
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1/8, 1, and Ans. 8 & 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P. M.
2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

THE EMPIRE
Where photoplays of Distinction are shown
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN!
"Mr. MEESON'S WILL"
A Film adaption of the well known Novel by
RIDER HAGGARD
In Four Reels of Excitement and Mystery.



AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A WILL TATTOOED ON A LADY'S BACK.
In addition EMPIRE COMEDIES, PATHES GAZETTE
LOOK OUT FOR THE NAVY LEAGUE'S GREAT PATRIOTIC FILM.
"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"

A TIMELY REMINDER.
To-day is the last day to see the present week's instalment of
"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"
the great American preparedness Serial.
Don't fail to see this week's four interesting parts
at the
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
Four Shows to-day at 5-30; 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Success.
Friday, Saturday & Sunday 11th, 12th & 13th
For the first time out of London
"CARMINETTA"
A Musical Play in 2 Acts
Adapted from the French by Monckton Hoffe
HALF PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.
Plan open at Rose & Co.
Wiker 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

—MARIN SAIS—
This dainty little lady takes many desperate chances and puts over feats of strength and skill as she plays the lead in
THE
AMERICAN GIRL.
Action—speed—thrills are crowded into this wonderful production.
VIRILE!
RED-BLOODED!
GRIPPING!
4th., 5th., and 6th. Episodes Showing To-night.
ALSO SHOWING—A FIRST RATE
BILLIE RITCHIE COMIC.
Set aside one evening every week to visit the
ELDORADO
CINEMA.
Lamington Road, North.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—AT 7, 8-45 and 10-15

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS
to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.
All inquiries should be addressed to the
Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.
Here is a tremendous Mystery Serial that will hold you with an overmastering grip. A story to stir the greatest emotion and constant attention. Remember.
HENRY B. WALTHALL
The World's Greatest Dramatic Genius, and
EDNA MAYO
The Best Dressed Girl on the Screen, appear in each episode.
15 Episodes—Full of Interest.
FIRST THREE EPISODES
NOW SHOWING.
Spare one evening every week to visit the
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

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AMUSEMENTS.

SCENE from "THE MASKED STRANGER" #2
PATHE'S "MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
PRODUCED BY ASTRA

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

PATHE'S GREATEST

MYSTERY SERIAL

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

DO NOT MISS THE

OPENING CHAPTERS.

MARVELOUS SCENES OF PANIC ON SEA.

See what it feels like when a submarine is near.

Featuring

The most accomplished and beautiful

MOLLIE KING

and

LEON BARRY

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest

"STOP LUKE, LISTEN"

One of the latest two-part comedies by Luke.

TIME :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily

Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan 8th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			
" " Sales of East Indian			150
" " Imports			10,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			22.22
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis			31.05
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)			Mar. 31.37 / May 30.97 / July 30.66
New Orleans 10 a.m.			New Orleans Closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	23.36.55
March	23.11
May	22.89

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	22.07
Jan.-Feb	21.97
Feb.-Mar.	21.88
March-April	21.79
April-May	21.71
May-June.	21.63
June-July.	21.55

Liverpool, Jan 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.40 + 4
March	23.35 + 14
May	23.02 + 13

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	22.16
Jan.-Feb	22.08
Feb.-Mar	21.97
Mar.-April	21.88 + 9
April-May	21.80
May-June	21.72
June-July	21 64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's prices
January	23.33
February	23.25
March	23.08
April	23.00
May	22.87

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
Jan.	22.07
Jan.-Feb.	21.97
Feb.-Mar.	21.88
March-April	21.79
April-May.	21.71
May-June	21.63
June July.	21.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's closing.
January	30.60
March	29.70
May	29.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good			17.65
" " Fully Good			17.90
" " Fine			18.15
" No 1 Oomra Good			19.10
" " Fully Good			19.41
" " Fine			19.66
" Broach Good			21.69
" " Fully Good			21.87
" " Fine			22.05
" Sclade Good			17.65
" " Fully Good			17.90
" " Fine			18.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain			Nil
" to Continent			Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			8½
Demand Bills			4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars			99½

New York, Jan. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			38,000
Futures at New York Mar.			31.59
" " May			31.19
" " July			30.87
Spot Cotton at New York			33.05
" at New Orleans			Holiday to-day.
Futures at New Orleans Mar			
" May.			

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot			45 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver			Steady

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April, 1917 — 4

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		3 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4 3/4
" " " 6 "		3 1/4
Interest day to day loans		3 5/8
" 7 day market loans		65/8
Consols 2½ %		48½
Rupee Paper 5%		64½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		65½
Government Securities 3 %		
Ex. on London at Paris	Francs	27.20

London, Jan. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot		45 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—steady.		

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April, 1917 — 4

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		3 15/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4 3/4
" " " 6 "		3 1/4
Interest day to day loans		3 5/8
" 7 day market loans		65½
Consols 2½ %		48½
Rupee Paper 5%		64½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		65½
Government Securities 3 %		55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs		27.20

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 7th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Value		600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value		600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value		595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper		£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal		£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal		

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January		17/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January		20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Buyers		2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar Paid		2/6½

London, Jan. 8th

WHEAT.

Wheat — No change.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Value		600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value		600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value		595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper		£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal		£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal		

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January		17/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January		20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers		2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar Paid		2/6½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 7th

5% 1925—1928		£85
4½% 1925—1945		£99
5% New		£93 3/4

London, Jan 8th.

5% 1925—1928		£85
4½% 1925—1945		£99
5% New		£93 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

10th January.

Last night one of the big speculators bought Good Broach and the price advanced to Rs. 614. This morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 616. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 618, advanced to Rs. 620 and then slumped to Rs. 607/8 owing to a big speculation operator selling. The price then recovered to Rs. 611 and finally closed at Rs. 606½ Exchange terms, with buyers on Association terms at Rs. 611. Nearly all the business done to-day was on Exchange terms. The Marwari bazaar closed at 3-30 p.m.. Our quotations are exchange terms.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. John Spinner, of Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., the market at Colaba, as also the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and Bombay Cotton Exchange, were closed this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		606
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	January		Nominal
" Nagpur Kampti	"		"
" Khamgaon Akola	"		605
" Khandesh	"		Nominal
" Muthia	"		"
" Bengal	"		536
Fully Good Bengal	"		495

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 9th January :—

Cotton	11,654 bales.
Wheat	9,188 cwts.
Linseed	13,400 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	Nil
Gingelly seed	388 "
Poppyseed	123 "
Groundnuts	837 "
Castorseed	32 "
Rice	5,240 "
Myrabolams	742 "
Cottonseed	1,269 "

Mowrah		Nil
Gram		11 629 "
Jowar		839 "
Wheat		Nil
Barley		10,567 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are NOT available.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 27-15.
Sovereign 17-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-12.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 100-15.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 0-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3 per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 months notice 86.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79½.
Municipal Long dated 78½.
Municipal Short dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady to firm on account of bears covering; at the close however there was a slight reaction due to profit taking. In the New Market also similar conditions prevailed but at the close this market was easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Bombay Banks 1,610, Advance 1,010, Bombay Uniteds 860, Nagpurs 2,560, Colaba 1,350, Crescents 255, Currimbhoys 415, Davids 610, Fazulbhoy 810, Finlays 410/8, Indian Bleechings 207/8, Indore Malwa 985, Kohinoor 1,020, Luxmi Cottons 1,635, Madhavjees 2,110, M. Petit 2,010, Morarjees 2,950, Pearls 595, Shapurji 135, Simplex 830, Standard 1,940, Swadeshi 1,875, Indian Cement 340, Kaiser Ordinarys 285, Tata Ordinarys 270, Deferreds 1,185, Alcocks 1,130, Tata Hydros 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Bombay Banks 1,600, Bombay Uniteds 855, Nagpurs 2,565, Centurys 412/8, Crescents 257/8, Currimbhoys 417/8, Davids 612/8, Fazulbhoys 815, Finlays 410, Indore Malwas 387/8, Pearls 590, Shapurjis 137/8, Swadeshis 1,885, Kaiser Deferred 1,500, Tata Ordinary 268 12, Deferreds 1,180.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th Jan. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th Jan. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	20,17,600	2,36,45,627
A.D.C. Rly	55,200	8,11,367
B.K. Rly	3,700	47,434
C.B. Rly	4,000	67,036
Total	20,81,100	2,95,71,964
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Jan 1917..		
G.I.P. Rly	16,20,260	2,67,42,724
A.D.C. Rly	43,519	7,76,255
B.K. Rly	3,911	40,329
C.B Rly	4,908	75,900
Total	16,72,598	2,76,35,218
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+3,97,340	+19,20,793
A.D.C. Rly	+11,681	+35,102
B.K. Rly	—211	+7,105
C.B. Rly	—308	—8,264

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th Jan. 1918	13,500	1,80,493
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Jan. 1917	10,042	1,85,021
Increase or Decrease	+3,458	—4,528

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th Jan. 1918.	1,900	29,738
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Jan. 1917	701	15,723
Increase or Decrease	+1,199	+5,015

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1917

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

We understand that a branch of the Bank has been opened at Rangoon.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel P. Baltour, Worcesters.
Lieut. J. W. Bell, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Carson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W. de M. Denton-Cardew, Rifle Corps.
Capt. J. W. Ewbank, Border Regiment.
Major H. G. Garnett, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. D. Grant, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. T. V. Hunter, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. J. O. C. Knight, West Surreys.
Lieut. W. R. D. Meikle, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Phillips, West Surreys.
Capt. M. Ryan, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. S. S. L. Steyn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Webber, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. Wroughton, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. E. G. Bayne, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. N. Bell, Cheshires.
Capt. M. Hand, Durhams.
Capt. G. K. Smith, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Young, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. E. Baskott, Garrison Artillery.
Capt. A. B. Byles, Sherwoods.
Capt. A. D. Clark, Sherwoods.
Major A. E. Hawkins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Hallett, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. W. W. McBride, Garrison Artillery.
Major W. C. Maskell, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Allin, Shropshires.
Capt. A. W. Campbell, Veterinary Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. V. Church, Shropshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt. G. D. Isaac, Garrison Artillery.
Capt. H. M. Spoor, Medicals.

DIED.

Major C. E. H. Harding, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. M. T. Archibald, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. O. Bennett, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Burns, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Carpenter, Devons.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Casey, Lancasters.
Lieut. E. G. W. A. Collins, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Cooper, Yorkshires.
Lieut.-Colonel R. G. T. Currey, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. H. L. Currie, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. H. L. Dickson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. H. T. Edwards, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Gann, Middlesex.
Capt. E. M. Gibson, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. A. Guen, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. E. W. Herbert, Field Artillery.
Capt. L. R. Hill, Medicals.
Capt. J. B. Irwin, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut. C. Llewellyn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. C. McLean, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. B. B. Moxon, Wellingtons.
Capt. A. G. Parsons, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. S. Richard, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt. A. E. Robinson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Roney, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Scott, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Scott, Flying Corps.
Capt. L. D. T. Sloan, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. T. L. Steele, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. P. M. Stone, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. W. Stone, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Street, Field Artillery.
Lieut. W. D. Thompson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. C. A. J. Vernon, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Lieut. R. P. F. White, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. N. Whitehead, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. Wilson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Winter, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. Worth, Durhams.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt. J. C. B. Tragett, South Wales Borderers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. J. Edwards, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. W. Miller, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. P. Milroy, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. F. A. Bernard, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Webster, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. D. R. Windsor, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut. J. M. Atkinson, Service Corps.

WOUNDED PRISONER.

Capt. S. E. Armitage, Dragoon Guards.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. A. G. Cribb, Flying Corps.
Lieut. E. G. S. Gordon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Rush, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER

Second-Lieut. P. Stewart, South Lancs.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. S. M. Allchin, West Kents.
Lieut. F. W. Arnold, Guernsey Light Infantry.
Capt. L. T. E. Caso, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Challenger, Liverpools.
Capt. A. N. Charlton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Disney, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Gordon, Field Artillery.
Lieut. C. H. Gribble, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. F. K. Judd, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. Lovi, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Reeve, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. Vose, West Yorkshires.
Capt. H. F. Ward, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Wason, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. A. I. Wyes, Barkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. D. L. Evans, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. S. Hall, Sherwoods.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. H. W. Huitt, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. Alexander, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. L. Allden, Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Archer, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. W. Barnett, West Yorkshires.
Major F. B. Bennett, Field Artillery.
Capt. L. J. Bethell, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. J. C. O. Beuttler, Guernsey Light Infantry.
Lieut. C. C. Brown, Engineers.
Lieut. A. H. Brunwin, Lancasters.
Lieut. E. R. Chapman, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Chivers, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut. L. S. Dale, Field Artillery.
Capt. L. I. Deagon, East Surreys.
Capt. E. Featherstone, Middlesex.
Lieut.-Col. J. Forbes-Robertson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Galley, Liverpools.
Major E. R. Hatfield, Field Artillery.
Capt. W. J. Hood, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. G. Housden, Field Artillery.
Major H. Innocent, Essex.
Lieut. K. Le Cheminant, Guernsey Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Lindsay, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. A. Lowe, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut. J. Mclagan, Londons.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Capt. G. W. P. Morgan-Griffiths, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. C. Nicholls, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. H. North, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. R. Pepper, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. E. M. Persse, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. Redroda, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. S. Rutherford, East Surreys.
Capt. F. J. Traylen, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Vanstone, Wellingtons.
Lieut. S. H. Walker, Londons.
Second-Lieut. C. H. White, Middlesex.
Capt. J. Mackie Whyte, Veterinary Corps.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. J. S. Lynch, Guernsey Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Lieut. A. V. Andrews, East Kents.
Capt. G. K. F. Borrett, Guernsey Light Infantry.
Capt. C. Carmondy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Clarke, Middlesex.
Lieut. A. J. Davis, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Dimmock, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. H. English, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Lane, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. Leach, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Lane, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Monks, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. W. O. Newall, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. E. K. G. Pirouet, Service Corps.
Capt. R. H. T. Smith, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. B. A. Lansdowne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Wiffen, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. G. N. Fawcett, Engineers.
Lieut. D. R. Morgan, Welsh Regiment.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Barclay. Londons should read Lieutenant.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty List No. 579, Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

KILLED.

Army Veterinary Corps :—Major H. M. Williams.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Gordon Highlanders :—Second-Lieutenant R. W. Withey.
I. A. R. O. :—Captain G. P. Cable.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.

Indian Army :—Temporary Lieutenant A. S. Garewal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

There was some improvement in the market for both coal and jute shares to-day with more inquiry and a larger turnover of shares. Clives were done at Rs. 191-8, Kamarhatty at Rs. 440, and Northbrook at Rs. 43-8. There was some sensational buying of Sejooah coal shares from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-4 and Northern from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13-4. A fair volume of business was reported in industrial and miscellaneous section, but without any special feature of interest. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Bansdeepur 29-12, 30; Jainty West 10-12, 11; Jumoni 11-4, 11-8; North-West (fully paid) 52-8; Northern 12 to 13-12; Parassea 5-6, 5-8; Samla Kendra 17-12, 18; Sejooah 20-4 to 22-4.

Jute :—Alliance ord 510 to 514; Barnagore ord 137-12, 138-8; Belvedere ord 575; Budge-Budge pref 117; Clive ord 188-8 to 191-8; Clive A pref 112,113; Dalhousie ord 457 to 463; Delta ord 466; Fort William ord 264; Gourepore pref 101, 102; Howrah new 35-10 to 36-8; Hooghly ord 65-8 to 67-8; Kamarhatty ord 436-4 to 440; Kankunrrah ord 532, 540; Kelvin ord 646; Lawrence ord 441 to 444; Lansdowne ord 265; Lansdowne pref 105, 106, 107; Naihati ord 420 s.l. 428; National pref 116; New Central ord 550; Northbrook ord 42-4 to 43-8; Reliance pref 115; Standard ord 500; Union ord 618, 620.

Miscellaneous :—Alliance Pref 103; Bengal Brass 15, 15-4 p; Bank of Bengal 1575, 1580; Behar Oil 16-4; Bengal Aerating Gas 180, 181; Bengal Bonded Warehouses 890; Calcutta City Flour 16-12; Dalbhoom Gold ord 14-8 to 15; Fort William Flour 27, 27-8; Tata Industrial Bank 0-8-0 to 1-8-0 p.

Government Paper :—Threes and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 to Rs. 69-4 and small lots at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-10.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,511-4
Total up-to-date	25,10,912-4

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY AND J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific, I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
Retired Magistrate.

5

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

PRICE TWO ANNAS

OBTAINABLE AT—

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS.

IN BOMBAY

and its suburbs our manufactured

COSSI SILK JIT PIECES

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price **Rs. 8** Per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India).

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE

Kalpataru Rasayan.

It strengthens the Nerves, improves digestion and helps greatly in enriching the blood. Highly effective "Pick-me-up" after fever, childbirth, acute diseases, &c. No Western Tonic, Wine or Syrup can be compared to this sovereign remedy, which is both a Tonic and a Dyspepsia Specific.

Price—One Phial (to last 8 days)
Rs. 1-4.

Prepared from a prescription of
MOHAMAHOPADHYAYA
KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.,
THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES.
373-5, Upper Chitpore Road,
JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.

YOUR WASTE PAPER.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?

Don't throw it away. Every scrap can be made good use of.

Hand it over to the Salvation Army to be used for Paper-making. And,—

(1 You will help to carry on the good work the Salvation Army is doing.

(2) You will help to find work for the many POOR who are dependent on us daily.

(3) You will be assisting an Indian Industry by supplying material for Paper-making.

PAPER MILLS ARE HERE IN BOMBAY.

We supply bags and collect anywhere.

We pay freight on any waste paper sent from the mofussil.

THE SALVATION ARMY
KING EDWARD VII INDUSTRIAL HOME.
Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2416.

Good News for Sufferers!

If you suffer from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply cannot fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperæmia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) very small compared with the health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget, to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA, (India).

Erectruss

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office.

Meeting of Bombay Branch Royayl Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12.

Bombay Sixth Extra Meeting. First Race starts at 3-5 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 13.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 20	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 25	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	13 40	₹2 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba :—

	BOMBAY	
	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujras Mail	8 15	21 0
Dahanwar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 12

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

HOME RULE LEAGUE DADAR-BRANCH.

The fortnightly meeting of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club will be held on Sunday the 13th instant at 9 a.m., in Dr. Savarkar's Bungalow.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

His Holiness the Jagadguru, Shri Shankaracharya of Kavir Peeth, will deliver an address on "What Students Need To-day" on Sunday at Sir Mangaldass Hall, near Imperial Cenema at 9 a.m.. (S.T.).

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, the 15th January at 6 p.m, at the Improvement Trust Office, when Sir Vithaldas Thackersey will deliver a lecture on "Housing of the Working Classes in Bombay." The lecture is open to the public.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Mr. J. S. Moses will deliver a lecture on "Our Marathi Language," in Marathi on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the Brotherhood premises. The Jewish History Class conducted by Mr. Jacob I. Aptekerwill be held on Saturday, the 12th instant at 7-40 p.m.. as usual.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The senior class will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia on Sunday the 13th instant at 9 a.m., (S.T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when he will expound Plato's Republic. The Junior class will be conducted by Mr. S. B. Baiker, on the same day and time at the Headquarters, Girgaon, when he will read "A Book of Golden Deeds." The classes are open to the public.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Entries close of Thursday, 4th February 1918. Tournament commences on Saturday 9th February and is estimated to last till Friday 22nd February. Players from up-country who may have difficulty in arriving in Bombay in time to play on Saturday 9th February should inform the Honorary Secretary who will endeavour to arrange that they do not play until Monday 11th February.

CONVICT STARVES HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest at the Common Prison on the body of a convict Kondi Sakharam. The deceased was admitted to the jail on the 7th instant in an emaciated and weak condition and he was sent to the Jail Hospital. On Wednesday the deceased got noisy and troublesome and he was taken to a separate cell. The deceased would not take his food and he died there on Thursday morning.

The jury gave a verdict that death was due to starvation.

Hope for the Hopeless!

SANTI OIL

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

THE "TIJ" HOME, Santa, Bengal

RACING IN BOMBAY.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

To be run on Saturday, 12th January.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m., on Thursday, 10th January, 1918.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Thunder 9-0, Primrose Morn 8-13, Brendan 8-12, Llangeinor 8-9, Triple Alliance 8-7, Bandit 8-6, Dersingham 8-2, Anthracite 8-0, Giacomi 7-12, Screamer 7-12, Spenser 7-9, Philanthropist 6-10.

Top weight accepting being under 9 st, it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Foolish Fancy 9-7, Waynflete 9-2, All Silk 8-11, Bunty 8-8, Matchless Maud 8-5, County Cricket 8-5, Weyhill 8-4, Delphinton 8-2, Dress 8-2, Premiere 8-2, Dorian 7-11, Bedspread 7-9, Gladiator 7-7, Billy Bawn 7-3.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Haven of Rest 9-9, Rueful 9-4, Hunyadi 8-5, Partial Eclipse 8-4, Kit Grey Leg 8-3, Aquatint 8-2, Sauterer 8-1, Decorum 7-0.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Semali 9-10, Haven of Rest 9-9, Bellicose 9-6, Lady James 8-13, Dyna 8-12, Impecunious 8-11, Drill Mistress 8-10, Enchantment 8-10, Andoversford 8-8, Glad Rags 8-8, Madrina 8-6, Motor Wrap 8-6, Rochambole 8-0, Taxi Girl 7-10, Fine Trout 7-9, Arras 7-3, Rosemary 7-2, Pizzicato 6-7, Indian Apple 6-7.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Sparrow Hawk 9-8, Kayid 9-4, Collingwood 9-4, Beyrut 9-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-7, Red Cross 8-6, Money Gold 8-6, Baloz 8-6, Tawdry 8-5, Durban 8-2, Hurchan 8-0, Zuheir 7-9, Tajilmuloek 7-7, Gazal 7-6, Royal Court 7-4, Ajmer 7-3, Excelsior 7-2, Osprey 6-13, Morning Light 6-7.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Longboat 9-4, Black Ivory 9-4, Good Luck 9-0, Morning Light 8-11, Nassau 8-11, Najdi 8-7, Full House 8-6, Creme de Menthe 8-2, Acetine 8-2, Safi 7-13, Pacific 7-10, Malayeh 7-8, Duballow 7-7, Raven 7-6, Balloon 7-4.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Eldorado 9-6, Hudban 8-11, Palermo 8-10, Shatra 8-5, Edward 8-4, Tasmania 8-4, Vanguard 8-2, Brave Boy 8-2, The Ally 8-2, Salim 8-0, Second String 7-13, Aurangazeeb 7-9, Ormuz 7-7, Barjora 7-0.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

FOR STEALING HANDKERCHIEF.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Balaram Laxman was charged with picking the pockets of one Mr. Philpotts Brooke in the Victoria Terminus, and removing a handkerchief therefrom. Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused. The accused who had several previous convictions was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming criminal sessions.

"CONDER" OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Conder open doubles Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association will commence on Saturday the 26th instant. Entries close at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant and the drawings will take place the same evening in the Association Building, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay. All particulars can be had on application to the Honotary Secretary (Tennis) Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

INQUIRY ABOUT MOTOR FATALITY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest at the Marine Lines War Hospital on the body of a Military pensioner, Raghu Rawji Awtadi, aged 49 years, re-employed since the commencement of the war in the Brigade office, who was run over by a motor car, driven by Khudabux Haji Amirbux, at Marine Lines on the afternoon of Tuesday last.

Evidence was led by Inspector Chapman while the driver was represented by Mr. S. M. Varde and Mr. Y. S. Chowdhari.

David Francis, a sepoy, a patient in the hospital at the present time stated that he was seated on a bench outside the hospital when he saw a motor car coming from the north to south along Marine Lines at an ordinary pace. It was on the proper side of the road. Another motor car was standing in front of a bungalow. The first motor car blew the horn when coming along. The deceased who was walking straight along south moved to the right. The car also turned to the right and he was knocked down by the left mudguard; the deceased fell down, the car went forward about 13 paces and then stopped. There were two footpaths and the deceased by about four paces from the right-hand footpath.

In reply to Mr. Varde the witness stated that the deceased had been walking with his back to the car. The deceased was nearer to the left-hand footpath, and when the horn was sounded he went over to the right side.

WAS HORN SOUNDED?

In reply to Mr. Chapman the witness deposed that the horn was sounded when the deceased was about eight paces away, and the driver continued at the same speed.

In reply to Mr. Varde: After he had sounded his horn the driver went to the right. This was done with a view to avoid striking the car in front of him. Witness was unable to say if the deceased got confused and went to the right.

In reply to a juror: The deceased was knocked down by the left mudguard and he fell on the right hand side of the road, and the left wheel passed over his neck.

A woman named Bhagubai who was sitting near the shrine to sell fruits stated she had not heard the horn blown and could not testify to the speed of the car. The car had stopped when the sepoy shouted about thirteen paces distant from where the deceased was knocked down.

Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

THE KAISER'S MONUMENT.

In his speech of welcoming to the Lord Mayor at the Law Courts Mr. Justice Darling suggested that if it was desired to keep the Kaiser's memory green the authorities should leave untouched some places which would display the ruin wrought by the Germans who invaded this country from the air. Should any motto be required to explain what the monument was, he suggested that which served in St. Paul's to preserve the memory of Sir Christopher Wren.

The epitaph on the Wren commemorative tablet in the cathedral reads: "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." (If you seek his monument, look around.)—"Daily Telegraph."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER IN SUDDEN PASSION.

A CASE FOR CLEMENCY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SHIDLINGA BASLINGAPPA AND ANOTHER.

vs.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Belgaum. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

Six persons were tried before him on three charges. One was rioting. A second charge against five of them was of the murder of a man named Madivalappa. The third charge was against all six of them, and that was a charge of murder of the same person in virtue of Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was tried with a jury so far as the charge of rioting went, but the jury became assessors for the purpose of recording their opinion on the other two charges. They acquitted all the accused, as a jury, of the offence of rioting, and they gave it as their opinion unanimously that the accused were not guilty of either of the other two charges. But the Sessions Judge, though he apparently reluctantly accepted the verdict of the jury, was unable to accept the opinion of the assessors as to two of the accused. He convicted them of the offence of murder and sentenced them to death.

Justice Heaton in delivering judgment said:—I think that accused No. 5 is rightly convicted of murder, but I do not think that accused No. 4 is rightly convicted of murder. I think he must be acquitted of murder. Nevertheless, he took part in acts of violence from which the deceased suffered hurt and he is, therefore, guilty of the offence of hurt. The conviction in his case, therefore, must be changed from one of murder to one of causing hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and the sentence imposed upon him is one of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Both my learned colleague and myself feel that is not a case of deliberate or what may be called intentional murder in the sense be called intentional murder in the sense that there consciously entered into the mind of the accused an intention or desire to kill. He acted no doubt in the passion of the moment; he is an elderly man and we think, therefore, that the case is one which may very properly be submitted to the Government in order that they may, if they think fit, exercise their clemency and reduce the severity of the sentence in the case of accused No. 5.

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

(Before Justices Beaman and Marten.)

NARSINGAUDA BIN SAWANTGAUDA PATIL. Original Defendant. Appellant v. CHAWAGAUDA ADGOUDA PATIL. Original Plaintiff. Respondent.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, District Judge of Satara.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—

The facts are briefly these:—The plaintiff respondent in these two appeals, sued to recover the plaint lands. The defendants relied principally upon two sale deeds of the year 1903 executed to them by the plaintiff. These deeds were executed in March, while the plaintiff has since proved that he only attained majority the following June. But in the deeds themselves he is described as a man of 20 years of age.

The Court of First Appeal has found as a fact that the defendants were not deceived by the false representations in the deeds and that disposes of the issues of estoppel.

The principal question we have to answer is whether, since the plaintiff admittedly did not sue to have the deeds of 1903 set aside or cancelled, within three years, he can succeed in these ejectment suits, and so indirectly deprive these deeds of all legal effect. It is clear that unless he could disprove the apparent rectitude of his own deeds, his suits would necessarily be defeated by their mere production. It is also quite clear that the onus of proving that he was a minor in March 1903 was upon the plaintiff. It is admitted that he was well aware of the grounds upon which he has, in effect, got these deeds cancelled or treated as void from the date on which he attained his majority, the 10th June 1903. He brought these suits in 1911.

The first material proposition necessary to the success of the defendant's contention is that where the law of limitation compels a person to obtain the cancellation or setting aside of a deed within a certain time, and he fails to do so, he cannot, after the expiration of that time challenge the deed. He must either show that it is void or voidable within three years or admit it to be valid in all respects. If that proposition is unsound, there is nothing left to argue about. It also becomes hard to discover any practical reason why Art. 91 should not be wiped out."

In the courts below the case almost entirely turned on whether the plaintiff was estopped by a statement in the sale deed that he was twenty. Both the courts found that there was no estoppel, because the defendant was aware of the true facts and was in no way deceived by the false statement.

The question referred to the Full Bench was:—

"If a plaintiff in ejectment has executed a deed or deeds which if legal valid, and in all respects binding upon him as upon their face they purport to defeat the title upon which he sues in ejectment, the burden of proving that they are void or voidable being upon him, would such ejectment suit be governed by Art 91 or by Articles 142 or 144 of the 1st Schedule of the Limitation Act?"

Mr. R. S. Navalkar for the appellant

Mr. K. N. Coyaji for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

542-17—Payne & Co., H. J. Billimoria & Co., a firm v. Dada Muse Vali a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ard H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Wachha and ors, Mehta D and La Motichand and D, Part heard 17-12-17.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kallianji Umersey and ors, Tvabji D and Co. Part heard, by Macleod J, 16-3-16, against 2nd defendant only.

SHORT CAUSES,

1209-16—Craigie B & Caroe, Moro Ramchandra Deo v. Vishwanath Vinayek Pathak, Judah & Solomon.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co. Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co. For postponement.

1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—1213-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

185-17—Daphtary F and D, Ramkrishna Mahadeo Choukar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors, Hiralal and Co, Pandia and Co.

811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

1251-17—Matubhai J and M, Bezonji Shapurji Madan v Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla, Payne and Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors. Payne and Co, Mulla and M. Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G, Rewabai widow v Gheliabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v Gheliabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

"SECONDARY" MARRIAGES AND MAN-POWER.

THE NEW GERMAN "MORALITY."

During the war there have been frequent, but for the most part unverified, reports of German schemes for increasing future man-power by the promotion of bigamy or polygamy. We have now received, says "The Times," some trustworthy evidence in the shape of a pamphlet, in its second edition, which has been published this year by the firm of Oskar Muller, of Cologne.

It is called "The Secondary Marriage as Only Means for the Rapid Creation of a New and Powerful Army and the Purification of Morality." The author, whose name is Carl Hermann Torges, says that he is well over 70 years of age, and that he has "travelled almost every sea, and worked through life with open eyes." So he "appeals for unprejudiced examination of his proposals, the adoption of which may be expected to lead logically to the desired improvements."

The pamphlet is based upon the future needs of the German Army, because "the military strength of a people depends in part upon the number of men able to bear arms." Germany's heavy losses in the war must be made good, and at the same time every effort must be made to meet the decline in the birth-rate which was lamented before the war. The writer declares that "bachelordom of to-day is a cancer which must be extirpated." He denies that the expenses of married life is the main reason why men remain unmarried, and he deals at some length with the economic training of women for marriage. He then leads up to his main proposals with a chapter which declares roundly that "the conception of immorality is relative, and that "good morals are only what the upper classes of society approve." The "facts" are said to give Germany "the justification, in case of necessity, to put the stamp of morality upon what to-day seems immoral." "In any case, if the falling off in births is to be counter-acted, bachelordom must be reduced to the minimum which the circumstances require."

The main proposals are stated as follows:—

Women in all classes of society who have reached a certain age are, in the interests of the Fatherland, not only authorized but called upon to enter into a secondary marriage, which is supported by personal inclination. Only a married man may be the object of this inclination, and he must have the consent of his married wife. This condition is necessary in order to prevent the mischief which otherwise might surely be expected.

The offspring of these lawful secondary marriages bear the name of their mother, and are handed over to the care of the State, unless the mother assumes responsibility for them. They are to be regarded in every respect as fully equal members of society. The mothers wear a narrow wedding-ring as a sign of their patriotism. The secondary marriage can be dissolved as soon as its object has been attained.

Elsewhere Herr Torges says that he thinks that the objects of his new institution can be fulfilled in 20 years, and that secondary marriages might then be abolished. He ends his pamphlet as follows:—

The difficulties consist solely in ethical scruples, which, notwithstanding the issue of the proper regulations by the State, will continue to operate until conscience has disposed of them. Thus this question becomes a religious question, which can be solved only with the help of the clergy. It rests, therefore, with the women and the clergy, assisted by the State, to determine whether Germany shall be able not only to maintain herself on her present pinnacle of morality, but by her own strength to stand up in the future as in the present to the pressure of enemies who are increasing numerically.

AN M.P.'S WILL.

Major Valentine Fleming, Oxfordshire Yeomanry, Unionist member for the Henley Division of South Oxfordshire since 1910, of Pitt House, Hampstead, partner in the firm of Robert Fleming and Co., Crosby-square, E.C., who was killed in France on May 20, left real and personal estate of the gross value of £265,596.

He bequeathes his salary as an M.P. from the time of the commencement of the war until his death, should he be then M.P., to W. H. Ashurst and Sir Frank Crisp, as representing the Conservative and Liberal bodies, to be applied for the relief of soldiers disabled in the war or their dependents, residing in the South Oxon Division, and who have served in the Oxford Yeomanry and the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.—"Westminster Gazette."

SUBJUDGE CONVICTED.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED IN APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The petition for revision filed by Mr. Harsukh Rai, Barrister-at-Law and Senior Sub-Judge under suspension against the order of Mr. Barrow, Sessions Judge, Montgomery, rejecting his appeal against the conviction and sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by Mr. Hilton, Special Magistrate, Montgomery, on three counts under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code for taking illegal gratification as judicial officer, came on for preliminary hearing before the Hon. Sir Henry Rattigan, Chief Judge in the Punjab Chief Court to-day. His Lordship after hearing Mr. Beechey, Advocate, for the petitioner found no reason to interfere and dismissed the petition.

BRIBERY CASES APPEALS.

The Hon. Sir Henry Rattigan and Mr. Justice Le Rossignol are engaged the whole of this week in hearing appeals preferred against their convictions and sentences in bribery cases by E. Tejbhan, lately Senior Sub-Judge at Gurdaspur, Heerala Kapur, vernacular journalist and property agent, Wazir Chand, legal practitioner and Khwaja Abad Shah, ex-member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The first was convicted under several heads by the special magistrate of Ludhiana under Section 161 I. P. C. and second and third for abetment for acting as the intermediaries in some transactions while Abad Shah was convicted for attempting to bribe military officers in order to secure army contracts. A number of eminent counsel has been engaged and the cases have produced considerable local sensation.

CALCUTTA CENTENARIAN.

BORN BEFORE WATERLOO.

An "Englishman" representative on Sunday unearthed a Bengali gentleman who is probably the oldest inhabitant of the city of Calcutta. Babu Nanda Gopal Das, the gentleman in question, was born 108 years ago in a village in the Hooghly district, and came to Calcutta in 1842. The journey nowadays from Nanda Babu's village would take about two hours at the outside, but at the time when he first left his village it meant a weary journey of about twelve hours down the Hooghly in an old-fashioned dinghy. He states that persons then going to Benares generally went on foot. His own uncle took three months to get there and after a stay of two weeks, he took another three months to return home, where on his arrival he was unrecognisable, being covered with dust from head to foot.

When Nanda Babu landed in Calcutta the greater part of what is now known as the Strand Road was covered by the Hooghly. Unfortunately, Nanda Babu arrived here in pre-University days, and even the village schools were not so well-equipped as they are now. He therefore remained a comparatively illiterate man, and is unable to give a detailed account of his experiences. He remembers, however, that a great part of Calcutta was still jungle, and the widest streets were hardly more than six feet across. There were also a far greater number of tanks, and as might be expected, mosquitoes were even more troublesome than they are to-day. The only Calcutta building now standing of which he has any clear recollection at that early date was the Mint, which was then standing on the bank of the river. There was of course, no High Court. According to Nanda Babu however, there was a Courthouse near the site of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Dhurrumtollah Street, and when the church was erected it was found necessary to remove the Courthouse to the building in Hare Street now occupied by the Small Causes Court.

The region of Harrison Road which is now noted for its lofty buildings was then covered with bustis, while the Marwari element which now swarms in that locality was conspicuous by its absence. The piece-goods trade, seventy years ago, was largely in the hands of traders from East Bengal. The first Marwari settlers in Calcutta only dealt in gram and similar commodities. The only European firm of those days of which Nanda Babu has any clear recollection was that of Ralli Brothers, where he himself was employed over fifty years ago. Their office was at that time in Clive Street, which was then popularly known as "Aloo-goodamkarasta" and was partly occupied by potato godowns. Nanda Babu worked in Ralli Brothers about twenty years, before which he had been employed in a timber yard. He is in his old age being supported by his sons.

One of the grand-sons of this centenarian, who enlisted in the Bengali Regiment, died recently at Karachi from pneumonia. This youth also might otherwise have lived to a good old age, as he was a youth of good physique and gave much promise. Nanda Babu himself has no personal recollection of past wars, beyond the fact that the Mutiny had no particular effect on life in Calcutta. In spite of his great age he still enjoys excellent eye-sight and can thread a needle. What is more remarkable is that he is able to walk to the market every morning even without the assisstance of a stick. The only ailment he complains of is a weak heart. He lives at present at 67, Muktaram Babu's Street, off Chitppur Road and has resided in the same quarter ever since his arrival in Calcutta.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

MR. PANDYA'S LECTURES

(From our correspondent.)

NADIAD, Jan. 6.

On the 29th December a deputation of the Nadiad Branch of the Home Rule League consisting of Messrs. Chandrashankar Pandya and Hariprasad Kantharia visited Mahudha and the village of Sunj. In his lectures at both the places which were numerously attended Mr. Pandya drove home the fact that by Home Rule we asked no more at present than the scheme of Reformer adopted by the Congress and the Moslem League. On the 1st January a deputation consisting of Messrs. Chandrashankra Pandya and Fulchand Bapuji Shah toured three villages, Pansora, Kunjrav and Rashnol. On the 2nd January the deputation visited the villages of Badwa and Samarkha. On the 3rd January the deputation visited the villages of Karmsad and Sunav. On the 4th the Taluka Town of Hasra was visited. At all the above places Mr. Pandya addressed large gatherings of villagers including women and the depressed classes and explained to them in simple language what Swarajya meant, why India demanded it and how she intended to win it. The villagers showed eager interest and there was enthusiastic response everywhere.

EXEMPTION FROM RATES AND TAXES.

CONCESSION TO BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

In view of Professor J. C. Bose's services to the nation, the Calcutta Corporation has resolved that the Bose Research Institute shall be exempt from all rates and taxes.

LOOTING IN MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

PREVENTIVE INJUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

With a view to prevent the spread of looting of "hats" in the district of Midnapore, the District Magistrate, Mr. W. A. Marr, has issued an injunction inviting zemindars, officers and other influential persons to exert their influence, both personally and through their employees, to dissuade the public in general from looting or disturbance of any kind, also to instruct all their employees to give the earliest information of looting or intention to commit such an offence. It should also be explained to the public, the injunction continues, that looting or rioting will only make matters worse by frightening away shopkeepers and thereby reducing the quantity of various articles available for purchase. It should be impressed on the aboriginal tribes (such as the Santals and Ladhas) and on the lower caste poorer Hindus and Mahomedans who, so far have been culprits in the district, that if owing to the present high prices they feel any difficulty in procuring warm clothing the Government is offering them free clothing, food and lodging and excellent pay if they will go to Mesopotamia as labourers.

GAS EXPLOSION IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

A serious gas explosion occurred last evening at 145, Harrison Road, resulting in five persons being badly burnt. The house was occupied by a Marwari merchant, the front being used as offices and godowns. A little after eight it was discovered that gas was leaking from the main in an office room. A mistry went there with an open lamp. Hardly had he opened the door when there was a tremendous explosion and the whole room was lit up by a wave of flames. The mistry and four clerks were burnt and sent to hospital.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE" AND MILITARY SERVICE.

A special case came up in mail week before Justices Darling, Avory and Sankey stated by the Brentwood Justices, and raised the point whether an elder attached to the "Peculiar People" was a regular minister of a religious denomination, and therefore entitled to an exemption under the first schedule of the Military Service Act.

Mr. Wallington, for the appellant, stated that his client was engaged in the week in driving an oil van. He had been called as an elder of the "Peculiar People," and carried out all the rites and ceremonies of that sect. The decision in this case would affect nineteen other ministers in the same sect.

Without calling on Mr. Branson to reply for the military authorities, the Court dismissed the appeal, holding that the appellant was not a regular minister of a religious denomination.

Mr. Justice Darling said the decision given in that Court made it clear that the appellant was not entitled to an exemption. If he studied his personal feeling he should be unwilling to come to this conclusion. Appellant claimed to be a conscientious objector. For all they knew, when he joined up he would not be worth keeping. He would be for more trouble, and would require more men to look after him than the contry could spare.—"Morning Post."

HIGH PRICES IN BOMBAY.

URGENT NEED FOR REMEDIAL ACTION.

EVIDENCES OF PROFITEERING.

SUGGESTION TO APPROACH GOVERNMENT.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when the question of the rise in prices was discussed for nearly two hours. There were a number of speeches, and ultimately the suggestion that the question be referred to a Committee of the Corporation was adopted by a majority. The Chairman of the Standing Committee then introduced the Budget.

The President also offered hearty welcome to the deputation from the Calcutta Corporation which was coming to Bombay to gather information as to the system and methods of the local Corporation.

Before commencing the business the President said that the Calcutta Corporation were sending a deputation to this city to study the system of Municipal administration of Bombay, and they had requested to be supplied with certain information and figures from the Commissioner and Secretary, which they in Bombay would be glad to furnish. He would cordially welcome the deputation when they came here, and if necessary they would be able to arrange for a conference to furnish them (the deputation) with all the necessary information.

HIGH PRICES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then asked for and obtained priority to move "that the Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to take steps for regulating the prices of foodstuffs, charcoal, salt, cloth and other necessaries of life, the prices of which have gone up considerably during the past few months."

In support of the motion Dr. Sukhia said that it was a most momentous question of the day—the question of high prices. The question had been fully agitated in the press—both English and Vernacular. It was not a question of mere supply and demand. It was the monopolising by certain persons that had caused the present high prices. The speaker then went into the question of increases of many of the articles. Charcoal had more than doubled in price and fuel was difficult to obtain by the poor people. Salt which was most necessary was sold at an exorbitant price. This high price of salt was due to the monopoly set up by a couple of persons who got their supply from Government and thus squeezed the people. These two men were cornering the supply of this commodity, and the time had come for Government to step in and put down with a heavy hand this sort of profiteering. He blamed the millowners for raising the prices of cloth and dhoties to an enormous extent. These millowners had been merely minting money and doubling and quadrupling their normal profits. He feared, if the Government did not move in the matter in time, this state of things was likely to exasperate the people, and he would not be surprised if looting took place as in some parts of Northern India. If this wrong was not remedied at once, and if the poor people continued to live in a half-starving condition, it would lead to the permanent deterioration of their health. He even feared that that foe of mankind—typhus—might prevail in an epidemic form. Government should take up this question at once, as the high prices had become an unbearable burden to the people of this country.

Dr. Bottlewalla seconded. He said if this state of affairs was allowed to continue Bombay would be ruined by an epidemic. Unfortunately the result of these high prices was apparent on the mortality returns for the last few weeks, which had increased by leaps and bounds. Cholera and many other diseases were rampant in the city. At least for the sake of humanity, they should interfere and put a stop once for all to this semi-starvation of the people.

BURDEN OF HOUSE-RENT.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said not only the foodstuffs had gone up but the house-rents had also been increased at the same time.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the proposer of the motion should have also included house-rent in his proposition.

Mr. Dhondy said Mr. Wadia was very fond of ridiculing any person who stood up for the poor people, and unless rich men like Mr. Wadia felt the pinch they would be unable to realise the difficulties of the poor. Concluding, he said, some steps should be taken by Government in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said along with other things house-rent had increased enormously. Those houses which could be had for Rs. 300 or 400 two or three years ago were unobtainable now for double the rent. If Dr. Sukhia was agreeable to include house rents in his proposition he would support him, otherwise he would move an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Sukhia declined to add "house-rent" to the proposition.

Continuing, said Mr. Sethna, if a Controller had been appointed by Government, perhaps he might be able to make a rule that the house-owners should not increase their rents above the average of the last three years prior to the war. That was the only remedy. He moved an amendment that house rents should be inserted in the proposition after the word 'cloth.'

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order and said his proposition was in regard to the supplies of necessaries, and he objected to the inclusion of house-rent.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he had been misunderstood by Mr. Dhondy. He admitted that high prices were likely to rule in war times, but this was something more than ordinary, and every thing possible should be done in the matter. He regretted that Dr. Sukhia had objected to the inclusion of the words "house-rent"; although he felt so much for the poor people he had omitted it deliberately

MR. NAVALKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved an amendment that the whole question should be referred to a Committee of the Corporation. He said if they went to Government without considering the matter fully they would not get a satisfactory reply from them.

Mr. Dabholker seconded the amendment.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said house-rents had been increased enormously.

Dr. Jehangir, who supported Mr. Sethna's amendment, said it was a waste of time to refer the question to a Committee. Everywhere food had been controlled and he did not see why it could not be done in India.

MERELY A QUESTION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Mr. J. A. Tod said Government would not be able to legislate in the matter, nor would it be of any use to lay down specific prices. The whole question was one of supply and demand, and there was also the scarcity of waggons. He asked the Corporation to compare the state of things in Europe with that obtaining in India. India had not felt the war, as they had felt it in Europe. The matter had better be referred to a Committee.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah said the question had attracted so much attention that it was only proper that they should consider it fully. But how could they ask Government to take steps in the matter. Government must be fully aware of the present high prices, and no doubt they must be considering the question just now. But the Corporation must advance its considered opinion, although it was all a question of supply and demand. He said some of the necessaries, particularly wheat, had gone up. This was due to the fact that India was supplying very large quantities of wheat not only to England but also to other Allies. She was supplying in very large quantities to Mesopotamia and to other centres of war. This should be an eye-opener to those who criticised India's part in the war. India was supplying wheat at a lower price, than the market rate, to the Allies. There was also the question of the shortage of waggon supplies, as the railways had to give priority to the supplies required by Government for the purposes of war. All these things had contributed to the raising of the prices. There was another thing, however, which was profiteering, and nobody condemned it more than he. But they as a Corporation should consider this question fully, and should not lay the unction to their souls of having their duty done by merely forwarding the resolution to Government. They must consider the whole question thoroughly and submit considered and constructive proposals to Government. He for one would support Mr. Navalker's amendment, and ask Government to take the necessary steps in the matter.

EVIDENCES OF PROFITEERING.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said nobody had suggested any methods by which Government should take action. They had to consider the question so far as Bombay was concerned, and they had nothing to do with other parts of the Presidency. He should like to know, however, what the Foods Committee were doing. He agreed fully with Sir Ibrahim that if it was profiteering it should be put down with a heavy hand by the Government. He was rather surprised, however, at the difference in the retail and wholesale prices. He admitted that the price of manufactured cloth had gone up, but the wholesale price of cloth per pound was Rs. 1-8, and the retail price, they would be surprised to know, was Rs. 3 per pound. Here nobody could deny that there was considerable profiteering, which must be put down. As regards house-rent there was also a considerable increase in this instance. He agreed there was a temporary increase in the population of the city, but he did not think it was something like two lakhs. He certainly believed there was considerable profiteering which should be remedied.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said the Government must be knowing fully what was happening, and they should submit to Government their considered proposals. He himself was a member of the Foods Committee, but that Committee had unfortunately no plenary powers: they could only use persuasion. It was their business to open shops in every part of the city and he would support such a proposal heartily. As regards rents these were being increased year after year even before the war.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he supported Mr. Navalker's amendment. He fully agreed that there was a great deal of profiteering, particularly in regard to salt, and this the Government should prevent.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S SUGGESTION.

Sir D. E. Wacha said they should put constructive and businesslike proposals before Government. They must have full data to go on, as it was no use speaking without authority on such an important question. Nobody was in a better position, or was better informed, than the Commissioner, and his suggestion was that the Commissioner should submit to us a fully considered report giving the data and the reasons for the present rise in prices. He therefore moved a proposal to that effect.

Dr. Sukhia in replying said the high rents were due mainly to the operations of the Improvement Trust which had demolished a large number of houses. The rents had gone up also on account of the rise in building materials.

Mr. Navalker's amendment was carried by a large majority, the original proposition, as well as other amendments being negatived.

BUDGET.

The Budget was then taken up. Mr. Meyer Nissim in introducing it said:—

It is a very simple budget made still simpler for study and scrutiny by the thoughtful changes introduced in it by our energetic Commissioner. Full details have been, for the first time, incorporated in this Budget indicating how the estimates of income for the year have been arrived at, and with regard to the expenditure brief notes are appended indicating the increases under each head and the reasons thereof. In the form in which it used to be presented to us before, the Loans Works Budget was the despair of the neophyte and even veteran students of Municipal finance often lost their way in its winding mazes and labyrinths. It has, however, now been prepared for you in a very lucid form. The different works are carefully classified and you will realise at a glance the programme of works for the coming year, while the variations in the programme for the current year have been explained in a separate statement already placed before the Corporation at their November meeting. I am sure you will all join with me in tendering our thanks to the Commissioner for the pains taken by him in thus lightening our work.

To come now to the estimates, I consider myself fortunate that I am not called upon to deal with any thorny points of local finance. For aught that we could recall in the history of this Corporation or, for the matter of that of the world, there never was so general and so far reaching a disturbance of the very foundations of public finance. Never before did a war of such gigantic dimensions so seriously depreciate the gilt-edged securities and upset all prudential calculations as at present. But for all that, in the midst of and inspite of all these difficulties, we, in India, have scarcely felt the pinch; particularly has the course of our local finance run smooth during these years of stress and strain. That, Mr. President, is a circumstance for which we all ought to be very thankful. At the same time it behoves us to see that we do nothing to imperil this position by any untoward action of ours.

EVAPORATION OF SURPLUS CASH BALANCE.

Only a short while ago, while submitting to this House the Administration Report of the Municipality for the past official year with the Standing Committee's review, I had an opportunity to refer to the financial position of the Municipality and the state of our balances. I had then to point out that although on paper we possessed an overflowing surplus cash balance, when we thought of the advances made from it to finance urgent capital works, the liabilities that had yet to be met therefrom, and the depreciation in the value of the Government Paper in which a large amount of the balance had been invested, that surplus balance, formidable as it was, seemed to evaporate for the time being and that it was for this reason that the Standing Committee had expressed in their review their doubts as to whether it would be possible to allow the normal expenditure to trench upon the balances any longer, as had been our policy during the last few years. The Budget, that is now in your hands shows that the year opens with a cash balance of Rs. 43,63,000, according to the Revised Estimates Rs. 43,26,875. From this amount has to be deducted the minimum balance of one lakh rupees required by law and the amount of contribution payable to the Improvement Trust. This leaves a working cash balance at the beginning of the year 1918-19 of Rs. 31 lakhs. But it must be remembered that out of the amount just mentioned, already Rs. 8,84,070 were advanced on loan works in the year 1916-17, the advances made and proposed to be made during the current year have been estimated at Rs. 9,35,000 and it is further proposed to draw upon the same balance to the extent of Rs. 9,70,900 for Loan Works for the ensuing year. This reduces the Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs only and the Commissioner reminds you that further advances to the extent of Rs. 2,07,000 will have to be made for purchase of plant and machinery for the Engineer's Department and the Health Department. Thus the whole of the Surplus Cash Balance is accounted for.

PROPOSALS FOR ENHANCED TAXATION.

Such being the position, I hope members of the Corporation will agree that the present is not the time when we can deliberately budget for deficits. Holding this view, the Commissioner recommended that the General Tax should be increased by one-half per cent. so as to meet the excess of expenditure amounting to about 3 lakhs over the income as originally estimated by him. The Standing Committee considered very carefully whether any increase in the taxes could be averted by a reduction in expenditure. They, however, found that it was not advisable to suggest any retrenchments in the expenditure proposed by the Commissioner. The excess of expenditure over income could therefore be met in only two ways, either from the Surplus Cash Balance or from enhanced taxation. For the reasons already explained by me the Committee came to the conclusion that it was desirable, at this stage, to husband our resources and to abstain as much as possible, from drawing upon the Surplus Cash Balance. The only alternative was therefore to accept the Commissioner's recommendation to raise the General Tax from 9½ per cent. to 10 per cent.

The Committee were, however, glad to find themselves in a position to give relief to the ratepayers in another direction. The Commissioner's estimates of the water revenue showed an excess of Rs. 1,61,500 over the estimated expenditure on water. He did not, however, propose any alteration in the water rates, as in his opinion the trade demand at present is unusually high and as very heavy capital expenditure is imminent. But, as the members of the Corporation are aware, Section 140 of the Municipal Act requires that we should raise from the water tax only such amount as may be considered reasonable with reference to the expenses of providing a water supply for the city. The Standing Committee have therefore proposed a reduction of ½ per cent. in the water rate on valuation. By this means the balance in the Water Budget is reduced from Rs. 1,61,500 to Rs. 57,334. If the Standing Committee's proposals meet with the approval of the Corporation, the large majority of house-owners who pay the water rate on valuation will have to pay only ½ per cent. more than in the current year in respect of the property taxes, an increase which I feel certain will not be grudged by the rate-payers.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

This, Sir, is what the Standing Committee have proposed, having regard to the data before them at the time of framing the Budget. The principle they had in view was that the expenditure should not be allowed to outrun the income. But the revised estimates since placed before the Corporation and the Commissioner's further letter of the 5th instant, which has been circulated to you, reveal quite a different situation. The Commissioner now estimates that the total income from General Tax at 10 per cent. and fire tax at 3/8 per cent. can be taken at Rs. 65,60,000 instead of at Rs. 64,15,000 as estimated by the Standing Committee. He also estimates an increase of Rs. 1,25,000 in the water receipts so that with the General Tax at 10 per cent. and water charges at the existing rate of 3 per cent. he estimates the total income for 1918-19 at Rs. 1,55,54,000 against the proposed expenditure of Rs. 1,52,80,907. This converts the deficit of Rs. 1,00,000 into a surplus of Rs. 2,74,000 if the existing water rates ar undisturbed and it is for consideration whether we should provide for such a balance or whether the taxes should be reduced. It seems to me there are the following alternatives before the house:—

(1) That in view of the anticipated balance the General Tax may be retained at 9½ per cent. This would reduce the income by Rs. 3,16,000 and leave a deficit of Rs. 42,000 or,

(2) That the General Tax be fixed at 10 per cent. but that the water rate on valuation be reduced by ½ per cent. i.e., to 2½ per cent thus meeting the requirements of the law and affording relief to the ratepayers. By this means our income would be reduced by about Rs. 2,10,000 and the closing balance to Rs. 64,000. or

(3) That the water rate on valuation be reduced ½ per cent. i.e., to 2½ per cent. and the water rates by meter measurement be also reduced in such proportion as may be deemed desirable. This would leave no balance and it would at any rate be more equitable than the second alternative, or

(4) That the General Tax be fixed at 10 per cent. and the water taxes be retained at the existing rates, the excess of water receipts over water expenditure being eliminated by providing on the expenditure side for some work for the improvement or maintenance of the water supply.

(5) That the water rate be reduced by a quarter per cent only, viz., to 9¾ per cent. This would mean that practically the large majority of rate-payers who pay the water tax on valuation will have to pay the taxes at the same rate as before and it would also balance evenly the income and expenditure sides, the excess of the estimated income over expenditure being reduced to about Rs. 10,000.

The Corporation may adopt any course they deem most reasonable and equitable. I shall only ask them to remember that any reduction in the rates, if it is expected to have any wholesome influence on rents, should be maintained for several years. I would much rather leave the existing rates of taxes undisturbed and provide for a deficit of Rs. 42,000, but if the house holds that the law requires them not to budget for an excess of water receipts over the expenditure for the water supply, then the second, or third or fourth alternative may be adopted. The most equitable course, would, of course, be to reduce the water tax on valuation and also the rates for supply by meter measurement. But I cannot help saying that it is certainly against all canons of taxation that the rates should thus be tinkered with from year to year.

EXPENDITURE.

As regards expenditure, I shall only repeat what the Standing Committee have stated in their Note that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared very carefully by the Commissioner, that economies have been effected wherever possible and that demands for expenditure not absolutely pressing have been set aside. Against the estimated income of Rs. 1,51,79,834, the total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,52,80,907, showing an increase of over Rs. 12 lakhs as compared with the estimates for the current year. The principal items of increase are:—

Engineering Department:—Rs. 3,92,000 of which Rs. 2,70,000 represent increased expenditure on lighting and road repairs and maintenance.

Primary Education:—Rs. 2,26,000.

Special allowances for the staff on account of the present high prices:—Rs. 3,91,000.

NEW ERA OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Heavy as these increases are, they are absolutely necessary, and I am sure the public will note with satisfaction the increased provisions on roads and lighting and on primary education. Mr. President, we are on the eve of great political and constitutional reforms. With the inauguration of these the status of local self-governing bodies will be considerably raised and with that, their responsibilities also. It will be for them to vindicate the people's claim for responsible Government. This Corporation, as the foremost Municipal body in India, will not, I am sure, lag behind in the race for progress. I feel confident that the members of this Corporation will take broad views of their functions and responsibilities, that they will besides satisfactorily discharging their obligations, extend the sphere of their optional duties. That will require large funds and we shall soon have to consider whether the present sources of revenue will suffice for the purpose or whether with the important fiscal and economic reforms that will have to be carried out throughout the world, our financial position should not also be revised and strengthened. Under the present system almost the entire burden falls on the owners of properties. I for one am not satisfied with such a position. It is iniquitous that whilst all should benefit in various ways from the Municipal administration of the City, the rent paying capacity of a man should be the only criterion of his ability to pay for such administration. I submit, Sir, the time has arrived when we should consider how the burden of local taxation should be readjusted so as not to gall the back that has hitherto borne the brunt of it. Meanwhile, however, if we want more money, we have to turn to the owners and occupiers of houses. I am sure we have dealt very fairly with them in the past. Without resorting to the maximum rate of taxation, we have managed to steer successfully the financial bark of this Municipality for years. That of course does not mean that to get less and spend less should be our ideal. The citizens of Bombay, known for their civic spirit and local patriotism, need not be reminded that the primary object is not so much to lessen expenditure as to spend most wisely for the commonweal. If, therefore, in future we have to raise the taxes, I am sure the ratepaying public will not grudge it, provided they got their money's worth.

COMMISSIONER THANKED.

Before I conclude, Sir, let me congratulate the Commissioner on the thoughtful and able manner in which he prepared the estimates in the first instance. When the Standing Committee considered these estimates in detail, he was ready with an explanation in regard to every question that was raised, and I may assure this house, those questions were numerous. We are very thankful to him for the pains taken by him over this Budget. He has in hand several important proposals for the rearrangement of the staff and the revision of their salaries and we have no doubt his proposals in regard to these matters will be marked with the same thoroughness and perspicacity which distinguish his budget proposals.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

PROTEST AGAINST REINTRODUCTION OF AUCTION SYSTEM.

A meeting of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association was held yesterday, Mr. D. M. Umrigar presiding, when the following resolutions were passed:

"That this meeting of the holders of licenses for the sale of country liquor views with dismay the proposed reintroduction of the system of auction sales in the city of Bombay which was condemned and abolished long ago, and submit that there is nothing in the Press Note issued by Government which would justify such change so far as the city of Bombay is concerned."

"That this meeting authorises the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association to forward on behalf of the trade a Memorial to the Government of Bombay and if necessary to the Government of India protesting against the reintroduction of the auction system in the city of Bombay and approves of the petition to the Government of Bombay read out at the meeting."

"That this meeting earnestly prays that his Excellency the Governor in Council who has already been so keen to help the poor and the needy and to alleviate human suffering will not during these terrible times force a change which will deprive a large number of families of their means of livelihood and leave them starving."

"That this meeting requests the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association to beg of his Excellency to receive a deputation from the trade so that the trade may have an opportunity to represent their grievances personally to his Excellency."

"That this meeting requests the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association to send all such further representations and take all such other steps as they may consider necessary to protect the interests of the trade in the matter."

"That this meeting requests the President to forward a copy of the Resolutions to his Excellency the Governor."

SASSOON REFORMATORY.

A Press note says:—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, with effect from the 1st December 1917:—

Lieut-Colonel J. Lloyd T. Jones, to be Chairman. To be mbembers:—Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

The monthly provincial recruiting returns for November issued by the Punjab Government, show a total of 9,134 combatants and non-combatants enlisted during the month (including figures for Delhi Province and Mirpur tract of Kashmir). Among the divisions Ambala is now first on the list with 2,431 recruits for the month and Rawalpindi second with 2,142.

QUEEN MARY'S SCHOOL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

GARDEN FETE AT GIRGAUM.

A very successful Garden Fete was held yesterday at the Z. B. M. M. Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Bombay, in aid of the Queen Mary Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers. The grounds and the building of the Queen Mary High School were very tastefully decorated with flags, buntings etc., and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, among those present being H. E. Lady Willingdon who performed the ceremony of opening the Fete.

The Fete was organised by the Princess May Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, of which the pupils, past and present of the Queen Mary High School are members. Everything necessary to make the Fete a huge success was done by these pupils of the School that are members of the Chapter, and in this they were whole-heartedly assisted by the other pupils of the School. The stalls contained a large variety of articles fancy and plain, including oil-paintings, watches, games, and toys. Many of these were made by the pupils of the Queen Mary High School, while others were contributed by outsiders. There were about a dozen stalls, the first of which contained fancy and plain articles; the second, books and pictures; the third, drugs and medicines; the fourth, toys and games; while the articles in the fifth stall were contributed by the inmates of the Queen Mary Technical School. The articles exhibited in this stall included excellent silk and cotton socks, a beautiful peacock screen, artificial flowers etc. H. E. Lady Willingdon after declaring the Fete open made an inspection of the different stalls, making several purchases, and her admirable example was followed by several ladies and gentlemen. A number of the inmates of the Technical School were present on the occasion with Captain S. G. Ranadey and Sister Hill of the School, who was in charge of this particular stall.

A number of side-shows were provided for the entertainment of visitors. The side-shows included a Cocoanut shy, a picture gallery, an "Aunt Sally" and a "Smelling Competition," and all of these were most generously patronised by the visitors. Refreshments were served at Little tables in the compound, where flowers and boxes of sweets were sold by the pupils of the School. H. E. the Governor's Band played selections during the evening and an altogether most enjoyable time was spent by the visitors. The Fete was a great success, for which much credit is due to Miss Wilson, Lady Superintendent, and the staff and the pupils of the Queen Mary High School.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, declaring the Fete open, said it had given her great pleasure to be among them that evening to open the Fete. She was extremely pleased with the elaborate arrangements made for the sale of different articles and hoped they would be all cleared out quickly. All the moneys that would be realised would go to the Queen Mary Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, and it was very important that they should get as much money as they could. She hoped the sale would prove a very successful one.

The Rev. Canon Heywood moved a cordial vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Willingdon for coming there that afternoon to open the Fete. He also thanked H. E. the Governor for lending his band for the Fete, the shop-owners for giving numerous gifts of articles for the sale, and the staff and the pupils of the Queen Mary High School,—the Daughters of the Empire—for working so hard in organising the Fete and sale with such great success.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"CARMINETTA" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A packed house greeted the opening performance of the English adaptation of the well-known French operette, "Carminetta," by the Bandman Opera Company at the Excelsior Theatre last night. Taken as a whole, the performance was an unqualified success. The performance fully justified the assured position of this well-known musical play and Miss Addie Leigh simply excelled herself in her role as Carminetta, both in her dramatic touches and her singing. Marjorie Manners as Lady Susan was charming. It was principally the delineations of these two characters that carried the audience, though in fairness to Mr. Fred Winn and Mr. Louis Cowen, it should be said they played no small part in making it a success, especially in the scenes which were at once vivacious and humorous. In fact there was a splendid collaboration, a fusion of individual efforts, such as one witnesses only in first rate musical comedies. The management are to be congratulated on the taste and technique of the presentation.

"Carminetta" will be produced again tonight.

ARREST OF POLITICAL SUSPECT.

ABSCONDER FOR SIX YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

In the course of a police raid in the early part of this month of cocaine smuggling dens in Bemapokur, Calcutta, two loaded revolvers were found in a hut occupied by a young Bengali. The Imperial Branch of the Calcutta Police took up the enquiry and ascertained that the Bengali was Kristolal Saha, a political suspect who has been an absconder for the last six years and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 2,500 had been offered by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal. It is reported Saha is wanted by the police in connection with several dacoities and murders. Two women who were living in the hut with him are in custody and four arrests have been made.

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BOMBAY.

DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 22nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the stalls or in the first row of the Dress circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KAVASJI.—On 10th January, 1918, at Aabid House, Lamington Road, Bombay, Jalbhoy Kavasji, younger brother of Bomonshaw Kavasji (Gresham Life Office) after a long illness patiently borne. (Indian papers, please copy).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January, 11, 1918.

ABSOLUTISM.

When Dickens satirised the patrician monopoly of power which vitiated the Government of his time, he caricatured the activities of a family of bounders whom he called the Barnacles. "Parliament is ruled by the great Barnacle trinity—the solemn old Barnacle who knew that the Circumlocution Office was protection, the sprightly young Barnacle who knew that it was a fraud, and the bewildered young Barnacle who knew nothing about it." In India there is a great Barnacle tradition and the story of privilege is continued with the gravity and caprice which are inseparable from every reservation of unchallenged authority. To close observers of the actual working of the administration, a Barnacle, each in his own generation, towers above every branch of the department which he runs without the responsibilities of strict stewardship. The habits of departmental absolutism invest each bureaucrat with the glory of an exalted autocracy. The incidents of unquestioned personal absolutism are often to spectators exceedingly comic. To begin with, you can identify the government of a province by the official prerogatives of some particular individual. The head of a province who is not aided or hampered by colleagues, is to all intents and purposes the government! More often than not, in provinces where there is an Executive Council, some one individual acquires a predominance which amounts to his being regarded as the practical embodiment of "the Government." This system of intense centralisation often makes a discrimination between the man and his job a matter of futile speculation. In the beginning there was probably the Government, then the Government was acquired by the bureaucrat and, now, the bureaucrat is the Government. The Government of some provinces in India has, like the Jew, eyes, ears, dimensions. The Government literally can motor about, smoke cigarettes and play golf. We know of one who had once the fortune of having a game of musical chairs with the Government of a certain province, and furthermore, had the honour of being patted on the back by it on receiving a pincushion which was the prize of the evening. "Government" has been authoritatively consigned to the category of a corporation which has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned. In India it is mostly otherwise; the overwhelming reality of personal identification swamps the public entity. Take the Punjab, for example. The Government of the Punjab at the time of the Besant internment laid an embargo on the press against the publication of the proceedings of a protest meeting, in the avowed interests, needless to say, of "public safety." There is no doubt that it was the private and particular notion of a single individual, who, being responsible to no one, and exaggerating his own role in respect of the Empire's safety, issued that order. At the best a kind of panicky prudence might be claimed for it; in fact it was merely a gross ineptitude that prompted it. Some one in a moment of vital, if ironical, inspiration talked of the "heaven-born civilian", and unhappily induced in the bureaucracy, as has been suggested, a sense of transcendence and eternity. Bernard Shaw has remarked that as soon as a man conceives of angels, the birth of devils inevitably follows. The great epic of our celestial despotism has witnessed the rise of demons. The "agitators" (an official euphemism for the leaders of India) have appeared to dispute the hierarchy of the bureaucracy. That at least is the latter's version. Reared in a tradition of Olympian inaccessibility resting on solid power as against a disarmed population, to them only two moods are possible, as in the case of the gods of the Greek pantheon. They can either be pleased or incensed. The gods of the Athenians, according to the legend, knew but to protect or to persecute. That is also the model on which our tin-gods have fashioned themselves. And it is permissible to guess that it is an exhilarating infatuation. Favours are showered on the devotees, who bring burnt offerings,—and woe betide the unbeliever! There is of course the "extenuating circumstance" postulated in Jurisprudence. The role of the god, even of the tin-god, is not conducive to the perpetuation of the man, in any given sphere of human activity.

Take the case of students and public meetings. What are the speeches like which are declared to be pernicious rather than political? Who are the speakers that form the apostolate of perdition? When Mrs. Besant appeals to students to join the Indian Defence Force, she is doing a service to the country; but if she tells the young men the moral purpose of the war and of the hope of the final emergence of a world safe for democracy, and entrenched in righteousness, she becomes pernicious! If you tell students that home industries should be developed, you are adored as a paragon of propriety; but if you explain to the budding citizens that one of the universal methods of such development is to purchase, even at a sacrifice, home-made goods (in contradistinction to Home-made goods), you are visited with the powers of officialdom. If you tell students that they are the citizens of tomorrow and that they should serve their country, you are a farsighted patriot; but if you add that one of the essentials of the equitable basis of the public services is that, as in other countries, recruitment for them should be made in India, you are cursed with the bell, book and candle. That is but the Nemesis of absolutism. The bureaucrat wields power, of sorts, but loses his own soul. The system stands as a huge edifice, but its great figures are little men. They do not pause to ask themselves if they are good for India; it is enough that India is good for them.

To mention the Mesopotamia Report to the bureaucracy is like reminding an old gentleman of his gout. The findings of the Parliamentary tribunal, nonetheless, are emblazoned in flaming letters across its ancient and spurious placard of efficiency. The truth is that bureaucracy has survived its usefulness,—the species of usefulness consequent and dependent upon irresponsibility. Now it is called upon to shoulder the unspeakable burden of responsibility. The result is that it feels the nervous rage of one who is torn from the merciful shadows of snug seclusion into the challenging and excruciating glare of daylight. The Chrysostoms of apology cannot deny the logic of facts. The Indian bureaucracy received the order of liquidation from a Parliamentary Commission. If its history were taken as an epic of twelve books, it could hardly be denied that we are now far past the eleventh book, and with *tamam shud* at the end of the twelfth, the comedies, as well as the tragedies, of absolutism shall cease.

Notes of the Day.

The Australian Crisis.

People in India, thanks to the absurdly limited system of news service, are often in complete ignorance of the course of events in other countries, and this accounts in a way for some of the most expected events coming upon them with a shock of surprise. The resignation of the Hughe Cabinet in Australia offers a case in point, though well-informed people must have long foreseen its inevitableness. From recent reports, particularly the referendum returns, it was clear that there was a wide divergence of views between the Australian Government and people, and what is surprising is that the Government should have so long survived its practical defeat on the question of conscription. The lofty patriotism of the Australians and their undoubted resolution to stand by the Empire notwithstanding, they were not prepared to follow the Quixotic lead of Mr. Hughes. Australia wishes to draw the line, and rightly, at the starving of its agriculture and industries. That is a more far-sighted service to the Empire. Moreover, the soul of Australia being democratic as well as national, she could not very well have voted for the rather impulsive and sentimental, rather than practical and promising programme of Mr. Hughes. The strong Labour elements in the country seem to be feeling just now that Australia has done more than her bit and that any future contribution of man power should, as in the past, be determined by the willingness of the people themselves. It is no wonder, therefore, that the old Government has fallen as the result of an attempt at coercion unsupported by popular feeling.

The Corporation and High Prices.

It is well that the Corporation has taken up the question of high prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries. As we pointed out the other day the situation is becoming worse daily, and calls for immediate attention. Profiteering has become chronic in Bombay, and the consequent privation imposed on the lower and middle classes, is grievous. The further inflation of prices must be checked forthwith, and prompt action on the part of Government to that end is necessary. The question is not merely one of supply and demand. Mr. Tod's reference to greater scarcity in England seems to us to be wholly irrelevant. He and his colleagues, fortunately, have not been called upon to deal with economic conditions in England, and they would do well therefore to confine themselves to the problem before them. We hope the Committee to which the question has been referred, will go fully into it and put really fruitful proposals before the Government at an early date.

Bandra and Primary Education.

The municipality of Bandra has not decided a day too soon to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the town. With the Hon. Mr. Patel as a leading figure on its General Board, it was to be expected that the municipality would be the first in the field to avail itself of the opportunity, under the measure passed recently by the Bombay Legislative Council, to drive out illiteracy from amongst its population. It is to be regretted, however, that the municipality does not propose to go far enough in the matter. According to the resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the benefit will accrue only to the boys. We are unable to see why it should have excluded, or overlooked, the girls, considering that in respect of girls' education, the municipality has a large percentage to its credit. Moreover, with an enlightened urban population, the municipality has very little to fear in the way of opposition from the rate-payers. What is still more surprising is that the proposition should have been brought forward by Mr. Natrajan, who has all along laboured for the promotion of female education. In this case no prudential considerations such as obtain in some of the mofussil municipalities could have existed, and having regard to the fact that the estimates were prepared on the assumption that every boy and girl of school going age would be at school, we think the municipality owes an explanation to the public in the matter.

Agricultural Distress in Kaira.

The Gujarat Sabha have felt constrained to draw the attention of the Local Government to the undue pressure which the subordinate authorities in the Kaira district are said to be exercising for the recovery of assessments. In view of the fact that the matter has already formed the subject of representation to Government and that the latter have not yet disposed of it, the conduct of the authorities, as represented by such a responsible body as the Sabha, seems extraordinary to a degree. The telegram sent by the Sabha says:—

"As undue pressure for recovery was reported to be exercised, orders have already been issued by Mamlatdars to recover full assessment except in very few cases, and as a result thereof stringent methods for recovery are being adopted by some talatis. This causes great hardship to the agriculturists, some of whom are forced to sell their lands or to get money at a very hight rate of interest."

The allegation against local officials is a serious one,—bearing in mind that the distress among the agricultural population is already very acute. That is attested to by the evidence of such gentlemen as the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh and Mr. Patel, both of whom, we believe, have lately visited the district. Pending the result of the representations to Government, it is clearly improper for the local authorities to be in such harsh hurry to recover the assessments as is alleged. We trust Government will be pleased to issue immediate instructions in the matter and prevent undue hardship being caused to those who have already suffered by the failure of crops.

Date of the Intermediate Examination.

We have received several letters from Intermediate students complaining about the date of the University Examination which is fixed to commence on the 25th March 1918. It is said that one of the most important Hindu festivals—the "Holi"—falls in the middle of the examination, viz., on the 27th March. "Being a very prominent Hindu festival and being recognized by Government as the occasion of a general holiday, we feel it unfair," pleads a would-be examinee, "to be compelled to sit for examination on that day." We believe the practice of the Bombay University, like that of other Universities, is to suspend the examination on such occasions, though our correspondents seem to be unaware of the fact. We recognize that it would be to the advantage of many students if an unnecessary break can be avoided in the course of the examination. On the other hand the grievance is a legitimate one alike on personal and public grounds. If there are no insurmountable difficulties, the date may be changed from the 25th to 28th March. Such a course would not only commend itself to all concerned but also put heart into many of the candidates.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds yesterday morning.

His Excellency received the Raja of Dharampur at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Anderson, Major DeL Brock and Captain Anderson lunched at Government House yesterday.

Her Excellency opened the Exhibition and Fancy Fair in aid of the Queen Mary Technical School for Indian Soldiers (disabled) held at the Queen Mary High School for Girls yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Tilak arrived at Poona, yesterday afternoon from Nagpur. The wound in the leg is improving and the inflammation has subsided. His health is good and there is no cause for anxiety. He intends to visit places in the Nagpur division and Berar in February when fully recovered.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes, member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, will visit Calcutta from the 13th to 16th January, returning to Delhi on the 18th.

"SIX DESTITUTE CHILDREN."

PURTHER DONATIONS.

We have received the following further donations:—"R", Rs. 160; Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Rs. 100; "A Parsi," Rs. 10.

HONOUR V. HONOURS.

A propos of our recent comments on the system of conferring titles and decorations that obtains in this country, a correspondent sends us some highly instructive and apposite passages from "Thoughts on Government" by Sir Arthur Helps. As the principles which Sir Arthur laid down, and the abuses he castigated, have a vivid relevance to prevailing conditions in India, we make no apology for reproducing his observations:—

The conferring of honours is a most important function of Government; and, throughout the world, it is a function in which there is much abuse. In George III's time there was a man who had rendered some political service to the Government (political service in those days not being a thing of the highest merit), and this man wished to be allowed to drive through the park. 'No, no,' said the King, 'we cannot do that; but you may make him an Irish baron if you like:' and an Irish baron he was made. This is a ludicrous instance of the abuse of honours: but without descending into particulars, which would be a very invidious mode of procedure, we may admit that the British Government has not, for several generations, distinguished itself by the way in which it has exercised the high prerogative of conferring honours. There is a foolish notion that, as civilization advances, honours are less coveted and are less potent. This is an entire mistake. The first Napoleon, whatever his demerits may have been, was a man who, it must be admitted, knew something of the world. There is a memorable observation of his, on one Sunday afternoon, when he heard the church bells ringng, and when he said that 'Religion and honours were the two things by which mankind may be governed',—an assertion which, I think, will not be disputed by those who have had much converse with their fellow-men.

Four Fables.

I shall take a peculiar mode of expressing all I think with regard to the abuses at present existing in the distribution of honours, illustrating my meaning by four fables. The first will be from that eminent fabulist, the Russian Krilof. The other fables are from a very inferior hand.

Krilof tells us, that the eagle promoted a cuckoo to the rank of nightingale. The cuckoo undertook its part, and sang accordingly. The other birds fled away in disgust or were convulsed by that twittering which corresponds to human laughter.

The cuckoo complained to the eagle, and said, "I have been appointed nightingale to those woods, and yet the birds dare to twitter at my singing."

The eagle replied, "I am a king, but I am not God. I can order a cuckoo to be styled a nightingale, but to make a nightingale out of a cuckoo—that I cannot do."

I now proceed to give some fables of the English author. There was a boar who rooted up his master's pastures. The farmer resolved to put a stop to this by putting a ring in the nose of the boar. This was soon done: and though the animal made a great noise about the operation, it was not more painful than putting earrings into a girl's ears—a common practice in nations not supposed to be barbarous.

The boar was very proud of his nose-ring, and told the other denizens of the farmyard that he was the only animal among them worthy of being thus decorated.

When, however, the boar was driven into the open pastures, he found that he was unable to get at the sweet roots, and must content himself with what he found on the surface.

Now swine are very clever creatures, and the boar said to himself, "I see why they gave me this odious nose-ring. It was not for honour, but to prevent me from rooting in the fields so much."

Therein he was wiser than many men, who do not perceive that honours are conferred upon them, to prevent them from continuing to be as troublesome and mischievous as they have hitherto proved themselves to be.

The next fable is this. On an island, which has been a long time discovered, but of which I forget the name, there was a simpleton, who had been blessed with a clever grandfather, and a prudent father: so, that when the father died, that simpleton possessed many bags of gold. Whereupon the king of the island said, "Bring me the pebble that shines like a star, and I will tie it on his arm, and he shall be one of my counsellors." "Nay, but his wisdom is of little account," said one of the wisest and the most daring of the king's counsellors. "Who am I," replied the king, "that I should contend with Providence? It is wise to favour those whom the gods favour. Besides, if I do not sometimes call a simpleton to my councils how shall I know what the other simpletons think? And they are numerous in my kingdom, and must be cared for."

The fourth fable is this. In remote Thibet there was a wandering tribe. As they lived chiefly on milk and honey, and moved ever into fresher air, they lived very long lives. They had also a great respect for old age. But the destroyer, Time, is not to be baulked of his labours: and even in this wandering tribe, as men grew old, they became less vigorous or less wise, or less able to express their wisdom.

Their wanderings were confined to a narrower circle. They trod over again the same ground: and there was scarcity in the camp for them and their herds.

A secret council was held by the young and the middle-aged members of the tribe, whereupon a shrewd man arose and said, "Let us always pay honour to our grandfathers, but let us not be starved by them. There is a herb in the plains, from which a beautiful blue juice may be extracted. Let us make long robes from the wool of our flocks, and colour them with the juice of this herb. Then let us put these robes of honour on the old men of the tribe whose wisdom is failing, or who can only mutter forth their wisdom undistinctly so that we

(Continued on page 8.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

KING AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

"PEACE IN BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Jan. 10.

The King has sent a message to President Wilson expressing the "sincerest New Year's good wishes for your welfare and America's prosperity and success in the great undertaking in support of the principles of liberty and justice. The powerful exertions of the great Republic are the surest guarantee of achievement of our high aims."

President Wilson has replied "In this solemn hour when the new year looks upon the world red with the outpoured blood of the regeneration of the eternal rights of peoples and forecasts the happy achievement of universal safety and peace in the brotherhood of nations, your message heartens the American people and strengthens their conviction of the righteousness of the great cause to which they have consecrated their lives and national honour."

THE KING AND THE MIKADO.

MUTUAL CONFERRING OF FIELD-MARSHALSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

The King and the Mikado have exchanged telegrams mutually conferring field-marshalships on each other. The King speaks of the warm spirit of friendship characterising the Anglo-Japanese alliance whether in war or peace and the Mikado says that Japan is indissolubly linked to Britain by the bonds of alliance and friendship.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

COMMENT OF BOLSHEVIK AND SOVIET OFFICIAL PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

A telegram to the "Times" from Petrograd says both the Bolshevik and Soviet official newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech as a "plan" to make Russia pay for a peace which would be advantageous to the Allied imperialists by enabling the latter to strike a bargain at the expense of Lithuania, Courland and Poland.

The "Westminster Gazette", commenting on the above, points out that the Bolsheviks having dismantled the army and entered upon peace negotiations in the teeth of the pact of London cannot expect the Allies to sustain their cause by methods, namely fighting, which the Bolsheviks repudiate.

MR. R. MACDONALD ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

LABOUR STILL WANTS STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Jan. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald speaking at Dumbarton warmly approved Mr. Lloyd-George's restatement of war-aims, the spirit of which would undoubtedly lead to a peace which would remove the causes of war. The statement should have admirable effect of largely removing suspicions entertained by the German democracy. The next step was an international conference.

The Labour repudiated a patched-up peace but still wanted their Stockholm Conference and would shortly ask for passports.

NO ENDURING PEACE TILL GERMANY IS BEATEN.

LABOUR MINISTER ON PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labour, speaking at Huddersfield, said it was impossible to enter the peace chamber until Belgium had been restored and complete reparation made and until Alsace-Lorraine was restored. An enduring peace was impossible until Germany was beaten.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

SYMPATHETIC COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

Field-Marshal Haig's despatch is sympathetically commented upon as a strong defence of his record and a striking evidence of the spirit and tenacity of troops and the necessity for ample reinforcements.

WEST FRONT IN 1917.

BRUNT OF FIGHTING BORNE BY BRITISH.

REVIEW BY A MILITARY AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon. Jan. 10.

A high British military authority, in the course of a weekly review of the war, said bad weather prevailed on all fronts. Referring to Field-Marshal Haig's despatch he said its main feature was that the brunt of the fighting in 1917 was borne by the British. This enabled the French to recover from the effects of Verdun and the comparative failure in the Champagne without calling up the younger classes as Germany was forced to do.

The German success at Cambrai was nothing like so great as our success at Cambrai and was trifling compared to Arras, Messines and Flanders. The despatch cleared up some misapprehension. For example, it showed that the brilliant capture of the Vimy Ridge by the Canadians was a subsidiary operation in the battle of Arras where the main fighting took place and the most important results were achieved by General Allenby's army The enemy propaganda endeavoured to show that the main fighting at Arras had been done by the Canadians.

The authority concluded by saying that the Germans had yet to feel the participation of America therefore the Entente had got the largest fresh reserves up their sleeves. How long the war lasted depended upon how soon these reserves were available.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST LEADER SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

M. Huysmans, Belgian Socialist leader, advocates that the International Socialist conference meet at Stockholm to discuss peace not later than February. M. Huysmans is sailing for England.

PLENARY SITTING AT BREST LITOVSK.

RUMOUR OF LUDENDORFF'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

The plenary sitting at Brest Litovsk begins to-day. There is still the talk in Germany of the threatened resignation of Ludendorff but the "Frankfurter Zeitung" thinks that the rumour has been circulated to put pressure on M. Kuehlmann at Brest Litovsk.

STORMY MEETING IN BERLIN.

INVITED DISABLED SOLDIERS BELABOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

At a meeting of the Fatherland Party in Berlin on Monday a number of disabled soldiers decorated with iron crosses were specially invited but were not permitted to speak. They grew restless and interrupted the annexationist speakers and there was a stormy scene when one orator called them deserters who had left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades.

"The "Vorwaerts" says they were belaboured with sticks and finally expelled by the police.

FRESH TURKISH ATTEMPT TO RECOVER PALESTINE.

GERMANS TO RENDER EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

Referring to Palestine in his weekly review Mr. Baker says it is believed that a large number of fresh Turks under German supervision have been withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus and are being rushed to Palestine for an attempt to recover the lost prestige and that the Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance possible in an effort to retake Jerusalem.

MORE HONOURS FOR LADY AMPTHILL.

FOR SERVICES IN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12 noon. Jan. 10.

The "Gazette" announces that Lady Ampthill has been promoted the Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in the war.

PROGRAMME OF WORLD'S PEACE.

DR. WILSON ON AMERICA'S AIMS.

EVACUATION OF ALL OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

RESTORATION OF BELGIUM TO UNIMPAIRED SOVREIGNTY.

RESTORATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE TO FRANCE

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

UTMOST REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS CONSISTENT WITH DOMESTIC SAFETY.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO PROTECT INTEGRITY OF NATIONS.

NO MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

In the course of an important message to Congress yesterday President Wilson said:—

"As has repeatedly happened before the spokesmen of the Central Powers have again indicated their desire to discuss the objects of war and possibilities of general peace. Russian representatives at Brestlitovsk presented a definite statement of principles on which they are willing to conclude peace with a definite programme of concrete application of those principles. The Central Powers replying outlined a settlement apparently susceptible of liberal interpretation, until the details subsequently showed that they proposed no concessions either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population concerned. The Central Powers briefly proposed to keep every foot of occupied territory, every province, every city, every point of vantage, as a permanent addition to their territories and power.

It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement first suggested, originated with the more liberal statesmen of the Central Powers, men who had begun to feel pressure from their own peoples, while the details came from the military representatives possessing no thought but to keep what they had got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russians were sincere and earnest, but they could not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination. The whole incident is full of significance and perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking—for the majorities in their respective Parliaments or for the minority parties that are military and Imperialistic, the minority which so far has dominated their policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and the Balkan States?"

GERMAN RELUCTANCE TO STATE WAR AIMS.

Speaking with approval of the fact that the Brestlitovsk negotiations had been held with open doors, Dr. Wilson asked:—"To whom has the world been listening? To those representing the spirit of the Reichstag resolution of July 9th? Or to those insisting upon conquest? Or to both unreconciled in hopeless contradictions?" These are very serious and pregnant questions and upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world. The Central Powers have again challenged their adversaries to state their objects and there is no reason why we should not respond with the utmost candour. Again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world making clear our definitive terms of settlement.

Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with an admirable candour and spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make a definitive statement of objects lie with the Central Powers. Issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of responsibility ought for a moment to continue the tragical and appalling pouring out of blood and treasure unless he is utterly sure that the objects of vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he is speaking, think them right and imperative.

THE CALL OF RUSSIA.

Above all there is no more thrilling and compelling voice demanding these definitions of principle than the voice of the Russian people who are prostrate and helpless before the grim power of Germany, which is unrelenting and pitiless. Their power is shattered, yet their soul is not subservient. They refuse to yield in principle or action their conception of what is right, human and honourable for them to accept. It has been stated with a frankness, largeness of view, generosity of spirit and universal human sympathy, which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind. They call to us to say what we desire. I believe the people of the United States wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. It is our heartfelt desire that some way may be found whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia.

NO MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY.

It will be our wish and purpose that the peace processes when begun, be absolutely open, permitting henceforth no secret understanding. The day of conquest and aggrandisement and secret understanding is past. We entered the war in consequence of violations of the right which touched us to the quick and made our life impossible unless they were corrected and we would be secure against their recurrence. We, therefore, demand that the world be made fit and safe to live in. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

Therefore the programme of the world's peace is our programme. Namely:—

In the first place, open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there must be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in public view.

Secondly, absolute freedom of navigation of seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and war except as the seas may be closed wholly or partly by international action for enforcement of international covenants.

Thirdly, removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among all peoples consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenance.

Fourthly, adequate guarantees must be given and taken that international armaments shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Fifthly, free open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based on the strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

Sixthly, evacuation of all Russian territory and settlement of all questions affecting Russia, which shall secure the best and freest co-operation of other nations of the world in obtaining for her unhampered and unembarrassed the opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in months to come will be the acid test of their good-

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NEW ADMIRALTY BOARD.

ITS COMPOSITION.

FUNCTION OF THE THREE BUREAUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Jan. 10.

It is authoritively explained that while the composition of the new Admiralty Board does not indicate any great change, a really great change has been effected. Moreover seniority has not influenced the selection of new directors. The First Lord has seized the opportunity to form a practically ideal Naval General Staff.

Operations will be divided among three bureaux, namely, those of Home Waters. Over-seas and Trade Protection.

The First Sea Lord will be concerned solely with the large questions of naval policy, distribution and fighting efficiency of the fleet, general direction of war operations and superintendence of the Naval Staff.

The Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff will be solely concerned with operations in Home waters without infringing on the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

The Deputy First Sea Lord deals with the over-seas questions and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for anti-submarine measures, convoying of merchantmen and mine-sweping in a home waters.

SIR ARTHUR FRANCIS PEASE

NEW POST OF SECOND LORD CIVIL OF ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

The Admiralty states that Mr. Arthur Francis Pease has been appointed second Civil Lord of the Admiralty, a new appointment to deal with the increased administrative work.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

LORD READING TO REMAIN LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

"The Times" says it is understood that Lord Reading will remain the Lord Chief Justice, that Lord Bertie will remain at the Embassy in Paris and that Government has no immediate intention of appointing a successor to Sir George Buchanan at Petrograd. The suggestion that Mr. Chamberlain will be appointed to a diplomatic post is baseless.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ROUND SCARPE.

ENEMY BUSY NORTH-EAST OF YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Artillery on both sides was active at a number of points southward of Scarpe. There was some activity by the enemy artillery northeastward of Ypres.

GERMAN OFEENSIVE ON WEST FRONT.

A CAPTURED OFFICER'S VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

A German officer taken prisoner yesterday declared that the internal situation in Germany compelled the German High Command to risk a second Verdun and avoid a disastrous peace by a maximum offensive effort on the West Front in 1918.

ENEMY REPULSED FROM ADVANCED POSTS.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN RAID EAST OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

A British communiqué says the enemy last night entered two advanced posts northward of the Ypres-Staden railway but our counter-attack ejected them. The Canadians made a successful raid southward of Lens this morning, capturing two machineguns.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN SEICHEPREY RAID.

178 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon. Jan. 10.

A French communiqué says altogether we took 178 prisoners in yesterday's raid north of Seicheprey.

MORE GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

HOSPITALSHIP TORPEDOED AND SUNK.

DESPITE OBSERVANCE OF HAGUE REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

The Admiralty states that the British hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at midnight on the 4th January. She was bound from Gibraltar. All the wounded were saved but three of the crew are missing. The Rewa displayed all lights and markings required by the Hague Convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone delimited by the Germans.

WONDERFUL ORDER MAINTAINED ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

An official statement regarding the sinking of the Rewa says that there were 550 persons on board including 250 wounded. The ship was travelling at about four knots when the torpedo struck her with terrific crash right amidships, holing the vessel right through. The explosion extinguished the lights on the lower deck, where there was wild groping in the darkness for clothing to enable the men to go on deck. Afterwards wonderful order was maintained and all boats except two, which were apparently destroyed by the explosion, were successfully launched while the ship was rapidly settling down on an even keel.

Thirty cot cases were first placed in boats and then women nurses. The ship disappeared by the stern ten minutes after the last boat was loaded. Rescuing vessels speedily arrived in response to wireless calls.

GERMAN PLEDGE AGAIN BROKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

The torpedoing of the Rewa must be regarded as another inexcusable crime. When the vessel was struck everyone worked with will at the difficult task of transferring the wounded to boats and patrol-ships, which speedily arrived. Survivors were landed and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded who were quickly taken to hospital.

Newspapers emphasise that the Rewa outrage also breaks the pledge implied in the German Government's statement of January 29th, 1917, that hospitalships from the west of France to the west of England would not be attacked. It appears that the Germans used the Red Cross on the Rewa as the target. The torpedo went through it. Many survivors were landed naked.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2,085 and sailings 2,244. Eighteen steamers over sixteen hundred tons and three under were sunk. Eleven were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing boats were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals	Sailings	SUNK: Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK: Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing Vessels	Unsuccessfully Attacked
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2525	2477	14	6	3	13
" 11	1355	1059	15	4	3	16
" 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
" 25	2314	2453	18	7	13	15
Apl. 1	2281	2390	18	13	4	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
" 15	2079	2331	19	9	13	15
" 22	2585	2521	40	15	4	27
" 29	2716	1480	25	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2409	24	22	—	—
" 13	2560	2552	18	9	3	10
" 20	2654	2750	19	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2708	18	2	2	17
June 3	2093	2642	18	3	6	17
" 10	2767	2422	22	10	3	23
" 17	2827	2983	27	5	6	21
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	23
July 4	2745	2946	15	5	11	16
" 11	2896	2785	14	3	3	17
" 18	2928	2920	14	4	8	13
" 25	2801	2701	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
" 8	2873	2796	21	2	0	12
" 15	2778	3046	14	3	8	13
" 22	2838	2764	15	3	8	12
" 29	2620	2880	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2304	2433	20	3	0	6
" 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
" 19	2905	2737	8	11	1	6
" 26	2705	2691	13	2	0	10
Oct. 3	2880	2742	11	3	0	10
" 10	2519	2822	14	2	3	5
" 17	2174	2091	12	6	1	5
" 24	2648	2648	17	8	0	7
" 31	2285	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2379	8	4	—	6
" 14	2125	2207	1	0	1	8
" 21	2521	2463	10	7	0	8
" 28	2058	2122	14	7	4	8
Dec. 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8
" 12	2429	2384	14	7	0	11
" 19	2461	2400	14	3	1	11
" 26	2311	2460	11	1	1	12
Jan. 2	2111	2074	18	3	0	6
" 6	2085	2244	18	3	4	11

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 9.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

During the week ended the 5th inst. 322 ships arrived in the Italian ports and 313 departed. Two over 1,500 tons were sunk. One ship was unsuccessfully attacked.

PROGRAMME OF WORLD'S PEACE.

(Continued from page 7.)

will and their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their unselfish sympathy.

Seventhly, Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty she enjoys in common with other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among nations in laws which they themselves have determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is for ever impaired.

Eighthly, all French territory should be freed and invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871, in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted so that peace may be once more made secure in the interest of all.

Ninthly, the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognisable lines of nationality.

Tenthly, the peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safe-guarded and assured, should be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development.

Eleventhly, Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, the occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea and the mutual relations of the Balkan States determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, with international guarantees of their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Twelfthly, the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignty, but other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be assured security of life and autonomous development; the Dardanelles should be permanently open and free under international guarantees.

Thirteenthly, an Independent Polish State should be erected to include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations with free access to the sea and international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Fourteenthly, a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity for great and small States alike."

NO JEALOUSY OF GERMAN GREATNESS.

President Wilson continued by emphasising that all Governments and peoples associated against Imperialists must stand together until the end. We are willing he said to fight until such arrangements and covenants are achieved. We are not jealous of German greatness and there is nothing in this programme to impair it. We do not wish to injure her or in any way to block her legitimate influence and power. We do not wish to fight her with either arms or hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice, law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world instead of a place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions, but it is necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her that we know whom her spokesmen speak for, whether for the Reichstag majority or the military party and the men whose creed is Imperial domination.

PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

We have spoken now surely in terms too concrete to admit of uncertainty. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives and honour and everything they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating war for human liberty has come and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

CONGRESS PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED,

MESSAGE LIKELY TO INFLUENCE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan 11.

Dr. Wilson's decision to address Congress came suddenly. His message profoundly impressed the crowded chamber and was liberally punctuated with applause. There was a great demonstration when Dr. Wilson declared that France must have reparation as regards Alsace-Lorraine. There is a consensus of opinion among the Congressional leaders that the message will favourably influence the Russian situation, while endorsing Mr. Lloyd George's peace terms. The message is described as Dr. Wilson's greatest State paper.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY'S THANKS.

The Russian Embassy in Washington has issued a statement, expressing appreciation as regards references to the Russian people in Dr. Wilson's address.

CORDIAL FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan. 11.

The French press comment on Dr. Wilson's speech, is most cordial. The "Temps" says:—The whole of the message is enhanced because the latter is sent at the beginning of what will doubtless be the decisive year.

DR. WILSON'S STAND AGAINST SECRET DIPLOMACY.

BRITISH LABOUR'S WARM APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., Jan. 11.

A joint meeting of representative British Labour organisations has issued a manifesto, warmly approving Dr. Wilson's declaration. It states that Mr. Lloyd George's speech followed by Dr. Wilson's pronouncement has transformed the whole international situation and particularly acclaims the stand taken against secret diplomacy and heartily welcomes expression of sympathy with the Russia's agonised effort to achieve freedom. The manifesto concludes:—The spirit of Dr. Wilson's historic utterance is the spirit to which democracy throughout the world can unreservedly subscribe.

DISAFFECTION IN PORTUGAL.

ATTEMPTED NAVAL MUTINY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., Jan. 11.

Reuter's correspondent in Lisbon throws light on the hitherto obscure situation. He states that Government is taking energetic steps against Democrats, who it declares aim at regaining power forcibly.

It is also apparent that serious disaffection reigns in the Navy. The cruiser Vascodegama anchored off the capital bombarded the fortress of Cistello, after which the cruiser hoisted the white flag and the crew disembarked and surrendered. Other mutinous crews have also been made prisoners. Military forces occupy the naval barracks and arsenals.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

RUMOUR OF AMALGAMATION WITH P. & O. DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 10.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company denies that it is negotiating for amalgamation with the P. & O.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN ITALY.

MAGNIFICENT AID OF BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

It is reported that some enemy forces on the Italian front have been withdrawn. The movement was anticipated as existing communications were insufficient to supply during the winter such bodies of troops as have been assembled there.

Mr. Ward Price, wiring from Italian headquarters points out that it is now over a month since the British took charge of the angle where the front leaves the Piave and passes through the mountains towards the Brenta.

He states that General Diaz in an interview with him described our troops as magnificent adding "I have seen them on the march and at the front and they are troops of which any country may well be proud." The General went on to say that the section they took over was then the post of honour. It had been comparatively quiet since only because the enemy had changed his dispositions. The whole situation on the Italian front has become very different in the past few weeks. The stubborn resistance offered to the enemy's advance has rendered possible the organisation of solid positions behind the line while the enemy's supply services have been hampered by the defenders' destruction during the retreat of means of communication. The Italians have exacted a great price in killed and wounded for the advance the enemy has made and he is as far off as ever from the attainment of his real aim.

DEMONSTRATION BY UNEMPLOYED AT COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., Jan. 11.

Four thousand unemployed made a demonstration at the Parliament and demanded food and fuel till work is available.

A WAHID Jan. 10

BRITISH MUSEUM NOT TO COMMANDEERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., Jan. 11.

Government has abandoned its intention of commandeering the British Museum.

FRENCH COMMISSIONER TO THE UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan. 11.

The Government has appointed a Commissioner to the Ukraine.

RENEWED ARAB ACTIVITY.

AGAINST TURKS NORTH AND SOUTH OF MAAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan. 11.

An official communiqué from Palestine reports renewed Arab activity on the Hedjaz railway, northward of Maan. The Arabs carried out successful enterprises against important railway bridges, south of Maan.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF ALL-BRITISH OIL COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT NOT CONSIDERING THE MATTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

The Press Bureau states that the Government is not at present considering or intending to consider the formation of an all-Briish oil company.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

MR. HUGHES FORMING NEW MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

It is officially announced that Mr. Hughes is forming a new ministry.

CURRENCY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

It is officially announced that the Treasury and the Minister of Reconstruction have appointed a committee of thirteen to consider problems in connection with currency and foreign exchange during the period of reconstruction and report on the steps required to restore normal conditions. Lord Cunliffe is chairman and Lord Inchcape, Mr. Jeans of the Bank of Australia and Mr. Charles Addis of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are members.

ARRANGING TO CONVEY ARMS TO INDIA.

FORMER GERMAN CONSUL AT SAN-FRANCISCO FINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

The former German Consul at San Francisco has been found guilty of arranging voyages of ships Annie Larsen and Maverdick which were intended to convey arms from America for rebellion in India. He has been fined 11,000 dollars.

HEAVY FLOODS IN SIAM.

GREAT LOSSES TO CROPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

The American Legation at Bangkok reports heavy floods in Siam. Water has risen to the roofs of houses on which peasants are living. Great losses have been caused to crops.

PLAGUE ON SHANSI-MONGOLIAN BORDER.

PLAGUE SPECIALIST GOES TO INVESTIGATE OUTBREAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

Plague, believed to be pneumonic, has broken out on the Shansi-Mongolian border and is spreading rapidly. Doctor Wulienteh, a plague specialist, who distinguished himself in Manchuria in 1911 has gone to Suiyan in Shansi to investigate the outbreak.

FOREIGN DOCTORS FOR PLAGUE AREA.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Jan. 7.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

A number of foreign doctors have proceeded to the plague area. Traffic has been suspended on the northern portion of the Peking-Suiyuah railway.

FRENCH ATTACK WEST OF FLEUREY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan. 11.

A wireless German official communiqué reports that the French attacked on a four kilometre front, west of Fleurey, and penetrated the German line at some points. A German counter-attack restored the position.

INTER-EMPIRE RELATIONSHIP.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S PLEA FOR CLOSER UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Reuter has received the following message from Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission to America:—The linking up of all efforts and resources not only between Great Britain and her Allies, but also between the various great Dominions and the Motherland is essential to speedy victory. Lord Reading's mission connects two main English-speaking families and makes for closer war efficiency. The Germans have the advantage of contiguity and it is essential for the Allies and outlying parts of the British Empire to get more closely together. The dependence on mails and even cables with their inevitable delays cannot be tolerated at this juncture. It gives advantage to the enemy and so postpones decisive victory, of which I am more confident than ever, but delay means disaster. So I urge closer and more intimate co-ordination not only between the Allies but between the Motherland and India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and all other parts of the Empire, for I am profoundly convinced that closer and yet closer companionship between all that the British Empire means and the United States of America is the only thing that can save civilisation.

GERMAN ATTACK AT BULLECOURT.

ENEMY'S SHORT-LIVED SUCCESS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:—Our casualties in yesterday's German attack at Bullecourt were very slight. The chief effect of the enemy's flame-throwers was to melt the snow and mark the men operating them as targets for our snipers.

A short sharp barrage of gas and other shells preceded the attack by three parties. In some places the Germans scrambled over the slippery parapet and by dint of bomb-throwing established themselves in a length of trench, but British counterattacks in raging blizzard entirely restored the position. We took 20 prisoners.

NEW GERMAN BARRED ZONE.

A "CONCESSION" TO NEUTRAL VESSELS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 10.

The "Norddeutsche" announces fresh extension of the German barred zone. It concerns the hostile bases on the Cape Verde Islands and the base at Dakar in the adjoining coastal region, also the barred zone around the Azores which is extended to Madeira.

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan. 11.

A telegram from Amsterdam with reference to the new German barred zone says that neutral vessels, which are at present in harbour in the zone, will not be attacked if they proceed to the free sea by the shortest route by January 18th. A sufficient period of grace will be allowed to neutral ships entering the zone unknowingly.

SINKING OF POOCHI.

ONE HUNDRED DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 10.

The China Merchants' Navigation Company's steamers Poochi and Hsinpfung collided on the lower Yangtse, and the Poochi was sunk. It is estimated that one hundred were drowned.

DEMAND TO SEVER HUNGARY FROM AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

The newspaper "Azest" of Budapest publishes a violent article demanding severance from Austria. We will suffer, it says, no other solution with this diseased piece of earth patched up from the remnants of other nations.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

A telegram to "The Times" from Cairo states that Mr. Ronald Storrs has been appointed Governor of Jerusalem in succession to Borton Pasha who is suffering from ill-health.

CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

It is now stated that the crack 22 years old British airman is Captain McCudden. Captain Fullard, aged 19, has brought down 41 Germans altogether, four being felled is one day.

The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. learns from Zurich that Ludendorff withdrew his resignation after completely obtaining his own way regarding the conditions of peace with Russia.

TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

FATALITY OF MERE MENTAL ASSENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The Indian Science Congress met for the fifth session in the Town Hall, Lahore today. More than 300 delegates from various parts of India attended. His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer welcomed the delegates in a brief inaugural speech, referring to the long distances travelled by the delegates and expressing the gratification of the Punjab at the meeting of the Congress at Lahore. His honour concluded by expressing the hope that the session would be of great value to the Punjab.

Dr. Gilbert Walker then delivered his presidential address which was illustrated with lantern slides. He referred to the Punjab's connection from the time of the late Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, with scientific training of the last 20 years he also deplored the loss suffered by the cause of science in the premature deaths of Dr. Hill of Muir College, Allahabad, and Dr. Barnes of the Pusa College.

Referring to mathematical training he said that it was better if they could make a boy see mathematical relations by intention rather than merely give his mental assent to proofs in which he could see no flaws and in this connection he alluded to Mr. Fitzgerald one of the finest men of science Ireland had produced who, when challenged as to certain theories held by him, said that he felt it in his bones. He also referred to the case of Mr. Ramanujam of Madras, formerly a mere clerk who discovered hundreds of theories in advanced branches of pure mathematics without being then at any university and who, afterwards being sent to Cambridge on state scholarships had now shown himself to be a mathematician of the first order. The President differed from the view that for a professional man insight mattered little provided there was textbook knowledge and said what was wanted in life was ability to apply principles to the actual causes that arose.

He stated that while the teaching of mathematics in a liteless fashion was deplorable the teaching of physics or chemistry without constant appeal to experiment was fatal. He referred to the importance of acquiring manipulative skill and cited examples of Astronomer Gill and Professor Ramsay. Degeneration of mathematical and scientific study, he said, begins when a new theory is placed in the syllabus, then questions become crystallised in type and theory remained in syllabus long after it had ceased to have a living interest even after its basis has been destroyed by more recent discoveries. The only method of putting science teaching of our universities on a satisfactory footing, he said, was to appoint a sufficient number of first rate professors, men who were keen researchers and could impart their enthusiasm to their classes. He recognised that the initial cost of efficiency would be large, but the importance of the issue was enormous and there could be no doubt that expenditure would ultimately be remunerative. He illustrated this point by reference to the largely increased production due to scientific research in wheat, sugar, rice and other agricultural products and referred to the importance of having reliable data.

At the close of the presidential address the members of the Congress were photographed. The proceedings then continued under various sectional presidents and will go on from day to day.

"OUR DAY" IN INDIA.

VICEROY'S THANKS TO HONORARY WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 10.

The following message of thanks in connection with "Our Day" is issued by H. E. the Viceroy:—

On the 17th August last I issued an appeal to the people of India to hold an "Our Day" celebration more particularly on behalf of our forces engaged in Mesopotamia, and I said at the time that I felt sure of the fullest support and co-operation of the country. India made a splendid response to that appeal and I am proud to state that the total collections will amount to about eighty lakhs of rupees or £540,000 sterling. Actual totals of provincial and district donations will be published in due course by the Central Executive Committee. This great success has not been attained without much preparation and hard work throughout the country by many hundreds of willing workers. It gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge the liberality and assistance of all classes, and also on behalf of Lady Chelmsford, President of the Executive Committee, and myself, to express the warmest thanks to her Excellency's colleagues on the Executive Committee, to the presidents, members, honorary secretaries honorary treasurers, of the provincial committees, as well as to numerous workers on the local committees, without whose untiring and unselfish efforts, this splendid result would never have been achieved.

POPE DENOUNCES AUSTRO-GERMAN BARBARITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says that the Pope in an allocution to the patricians of Rome has denounced the barbarous Austro-German methods of war as practised recently at Padua, Treviso and elsewhere.

The Pope had previously sent a vigorous protest to the Emperor Karl who replied that the raids were the work of German and not Austrian aviators.

HONOUR V. HONOURS.

(Continued from page 6.)

do not know what it means. When they have their long blue robes, they will not like to go through the bushes and the brambles, but will stay at home, with the women in the camp: and when we have found a new camping place, we can come back for them. Thus they will receive all due honour, and will not be an incumbrance upon our movements."

The Moral.

These four fables indicates the spirit in which honours have too often been granted by all modern Governments. There is honour given to one man from pure favour, without any pretence of merit on his part, as when the cuckoo was appointed by the eagle to be nightingale of the woods: but notwithstanding the favour of the eagle, the cuckoo could not sing.

There is honour conferred upon another because he is tiresome, and like the boar in the fable, is apt to injure his master by rooting too much.

There is honour conferred upon a third, however small may be his desserts, merely because he is rich. Now when Reynard the Fox said that "Gold lends mighty force to words," there was great truth in the remark, as in most of Reynard's sayings. But what he meant was that gold should accompany the words, and not merely be uttered by those who profess much gold, and retain it.

To a fourth, an honour is given because he is old and worn out, and his place is wanted for a wiser and stronger man: or, as it often happens, not for a wiser and stronger man, but for one who can adapt himself to the new creed, whatever that may be.

To such a length has this last mode of giving honour gone, that a humorous person whom I know is wont to say, "Though a sickly man I think I have some twenty years of life and work in me: but if the Government of the day were to offer me an honour, I should go home to bed, and prepare for death: for I should know that my physician had betrayed me to them, and that he had discerned to me a likelihood of rapid failure of the vital powers. Otherwise this honour would not have been offered to me. I am a meek man, and not willing to resist, when a decision almost as sure as fate, has been pronounced upon me."

I have dealt with this subject somewhat playfully: for, though it is a very serious matter, it will insist upon presenting itself to me in a somewhat ludicrous light. I might have given another instance, in which some great personage being received as a guest at a banquet, given by one who is accustomed to give good cheer, forthwith rewards his entertainer by conferring upon him an honour.

An abiding Disgrace to Government.

Now to speak most seriously, all these modes of conferring honour are a thorough detriment and an abiding disgrace to Government. The disgrace will be easily perceived by all thoughtful people: but the detriment is not quite so clear. What, however, we want in the award of honours is, that it should be an aid and an encouragement to men in the full possession of their powers of mind and body: should be made without fear or favour: should not be used as a gag to silence the tiresome or as a clog to slacken the pace of those who are prone to be too swift in their recklessness: should not be employed as a bribe, to make men pleasantly resign offices, for which, from age or other causes, they are unfit or are supposed to be unfit: but that it should be made according to some principles of justice, and be so widely as well as impartially granted, that it should tend to adorn, dignify, and combine together for the public good, the most deserving men throughout this vast Empire.

I do not mean to say that the recognition of a man's services, however tardy, is not a good and desirable thing, as being an expression of gratitude. Looking, however, at the matter from the point of view that a statesman should take, it seems, that an honour should not only be a recognition of past services, but that it should also give increased weight and influence to a man, who will continue to be of service to the State.

ALLEGED MURDER OF FATHER-IN-LAW.

MR. NORTON APPEARS FOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TINNEVELLY, Jan. 10.

In the Session Court appearing for the defendant, Mr. Eardley Norton commenced arguments on Thursday and concluded last evening in the case in which the prosecution story was that one Mira Sahib murdered his father-in-law, Kutch Mahomed, a wealthy merchant of Kulalkharapatanam, on the night of 10th June last through the instrumentality of his servant, the second accused in the case, the chief motive being the first accused's desire to prevent the proposed compromise between the deceased and another son-in-law of his. Mr. Norton argued that the prosecution threw the whole weight of the case on the evidence of the motive, which was due to their consciousness that they had no case on actual evidence connecting the accused with the murder. He pointed out that the witnesses for the prosecution could not be believed for the reason that the story they deposed to now in the court was not given by them in their earlier depositions to the magistrate soon after the occurrence. He suggested that the latter story was a concoction bolstered by the police for the purpose of their case.

Mr. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, will address the court to-day.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

The next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held on February 6th.

LIFE IN VIENNA.

POPULACE HANKERING AFTER PEACE.

One of the most telling effects of the war in Vienna may be seen in the diminished street traffic, says a correspondent lately in Austria writing in the "Manchester Guardian." Private carriages are no longer seen, and very few horses, of any kind. Such horses as there are—with the exception of the Court animals—are wretched skeletons, with ribs almost coming through their skins. The number of taxi-cabs has greatly decreased. Very few of them still possess rubber tyres. They have curious arrangements of spirals inside a wooden or iron rim, and bump along the streets to the accompaniment of an extremely unpleasant noise. Nervous foot-passengers can now cross the streets with the greatest ease, there are crossings which were formerly always busy where the grass is growing. The electric trams run as before. They are so overcrowded that at certain hours of the day getting in and out of them is almost dangerous. Not only are they filled before and behind, but people hang on the steps or cluster like flies wherever a footing is obtainable. Some time since it was proposed, in order to economise, to suspend the tram service entirely for several hours daily. The public indignation was so great, however, that the municipal authorities had to content themselves with reducing the number of trams, and so we got what was termed a "thin" and a "thick" service at different periods of the day.

Building, except as regards munition factories and barracks, is absolutely at a standstill. During the years 1915-16 in the whole of Vienna (a town of 2,000,000 inhabitants) only one dwelling-house was built and four adapted. An imposing block on the Schwarzenbergplatz was to have been turned into a modern and luxurious hotel. Operations had just begun when the war broke out. There were enormous placards on the structure, "Building of the Hotel Majestic." The last word, however, being English, had to be covered up; the paper was rather too short, so far a long time it read "Building of the Hotel——ic." Now the whole has been removed and the building has no name. Some funny changes were made in the names of hotels and cafes. The large ones, such as the Bristol, the Imperial, and the Grand, were not interfered with, but the smaller fry had to show their patriotism by renouncing all names which savoured of enemy influence. They tried to do it as cheaply as possible without removing their signs. The Cafe Westminster became "Westminster," the savoy "Savo," and Pension Elite was turned into "Elit."

APPALLING NUMBER OF CRIPPLES.

The number of crippled and mutilated men to be seen about is appalling. For the first two years of the war worst cases were kept away from the capital, but now the number has become so great that even the most seriously injured are sent there. Shortly before his death the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the military hospital in Vienna. He was taken to the bed of a man whose two legs had been amputated, and who had also lost an arm. "Is there anything more we can do for you?" asked the monarch. "Yes your Majesty," said the poor fellow: "have me shot." The old man, it is said, burst into tears and had to be hurried out of the ward as quickly as possible. He was not taken to any more.

Up to the time of my leaving Vienna there had been no serious disturbances or riots in the city. A very large police and military force is maintained there, and the population is not one which is likely to assert itself in deeds of violence. The attitude is rather one of dull, apathetic resignation. One or two little disturbances in the outer districts, caused chiefly by desperate women, were suppressed at once by calling out firemen to turn water on to the instigators. I was told on good authority that the War Office has aeroplanes in readiness to drop bombs upon the city should there be any signs of serious disturbance among the people. I made one or two cautious inquiries as to whether the people have any reliable leaders in case of possible trouble, but was told they could only be looked for in Prague.

A great number of the working classes in Vienna are Bohemian. The best shoemakers tailors, bakers, dressmakers, and cooks are always of that nationality, but—although they have little sympathy with the German element—they are quiet, order by people who are unlikely to take part in risings of any kind unless driven to it by absolute starvation. They, in common with the entire labouring population of Austria, would welcome peace on any terms, but I think it very unlikely that they would ever dare to oppose their will to that of their rulers.

LENIN.

THE MAN AND HIS AIMS.

Since Lenin's dramatic appearance in Petrograd last April the true character and opinions of the man have been veiled in a mist of legend, says a correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle." It has been said that his father was a German Jew, that his real name is Zederbaum, that he is in the pay of the German Government, and that he is working for a separate peace between Russia and Germany, and desires to see his countrymen betray the Allies who have been faithful to them. The facts about him should be stated clearly.

Lenin is the son of a Russian squire, and his real name is Ulianov. He was brought up in the country and received the education suitable for the son of a nobleman and country gentleman. He got to know the peasants round his home as friends, and made up his mind to strive to do something to ameliorate their lot.

He became imbued with the doctrines of Marx and an ardent, if narrow, Social Democrat. His brother engaged in active revolutionary work, and in 1887 was executed for complicity in a plot against the Emperor. Lenin himself, who is now a middle-aged man between fifty and fifty-five, saw the inside of a prison cell some twenty-five years ago, having been found guilty of some political offence. After this experience he went abroad and lived chiefly in Switzerland. He spent his time in writing books on agrarian questions, perhaps the best books of the kind in the Russian language, and he came into contact with Socialists of every nationality.

LENIN'S RETURN TO RUSSIA.

The men who were in power in Russia after the fall of the Tsar were not anxious to see the exile back in Russia. They knew that he was an uncompromising and bigoted idealist, with whom nobody had ever been able to work. Difficulties were placed in the way of his return, and finally, last April, he went to Russia through Germany in a special train provided for exiles by the German Government. This fact has led to the charge that Lenin is an agent of the Kaiser. It may be true, as a revolutionary, Burtsev, has said, that William II. has attained all he wanted in Russia through Lenin and his disciples, but no proof has yet been brought forward to show that he is a conscious agent. One may quite as well say that he is an agent of Nicholas II., for his party was encouraged by the police of the old regime and an agent-provocateur, Malinovsky, even joined it.

That Lenin is a pacifist is true, but there is no evidence to show that he desires a separate peace, and he himself has passionately denied the charge in the Soviet. He holds that the war was made by "crowned vampires, capitalists, and middle-class people" for their own ends. He considers that these people are equally bad in all countries. His chief quarrel with Kerensky was that that Social Revolutionary insisted on compromise, on a Coalition Government. Lenin refused to have any dealings whatsoever with the bourgeoisie. In his opinion the working classes in all the belligerent countries are as good and as peaceful as the upper classes are bad and bellicose.

He aims at a general peace, on the principles, disagreeable enough for Germany, of no annexations, no indemnities, and the self-definition of nations. He will probably put forward some such proposal, and it will only be if the Allies refuse to endorse his principles and the Central Powers do, that is to say, consent to evacuate *all* the foreign territories they have occupied since the beginning of the war, that he will consent to make peace with them.

His immense hold on the army and the common people of Russia is due to his policy of giving the land of the gentry to the peasants. Had the Cadets, had Kerensky, consented to this measure, instead of temporising and waiting for the long-deferred Constituent Assembly, they might still be in power. If Lenin is successful the February Revolution will sink into insignificance before the November Revolution, for its success means nothing less than the end of the upper and middle classes and the final triumph of the common people.

A COOK'S SON OR A MARQUIS.

GARDENER'S CLAIM TO BE LORD WATERFORD.

The Court of Appeal on November 12 heard an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Horridge in a claim of a gardener, known as George Tooth, that he was the legitimate son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford.

The case, says the "Daily Mail" was that of Beresford v. the Attorney-General (the Marquis of Waterford and others cited), in which the judge had refused an application for leave to use in a suit for declaration of legitimacy evidence already given in another suit, but made an order that the evidence should be taken on commission.

Mr. Hume-Williams, for the appellants, said the plaintiff, a gardener, asserted that he was Marquis of Waterford and entitled to the title and the estates. The defendants alleged that on March 29, 1873, the wife of the fifth Lord Waterford died after having had a stillborn child, and they were buried together. The marchioness had had a cook whose sister, a woman named Tooth, about that time or a little earlier gave birth to an illegitimate child. Out of sympathy Lady Waterford took Tooth's child out of the workhouse and after her death the Marquis had it educated. The defendant's case was that that child was the claimant, but the claimant said he was the child alleged to have been stillborn.

About 1908, said counsel, the plaintiff began to make these assertions, and as the only people who knew anything about the matter were getting old the trustees of the present Lord Waterford brought an action to perpetuate testimony. The chief person who knew anything about the matter was Mrs. Priscilla White, formerly maid-companion to Lady Waterford, who was instrumental in taking the child out of the workhouse. In 1913 an order was made for the examination of the witnesses before an examiner in London, and Mrs. White was examined and cross-examined at great length.

Another witness was a Mrs. Vivyan, a great friend of Lady Waterford, who was in possession of some facts with regard to the birth of the stillborn child.

AN ACTION FOR SLANDER.

In 1914 the claimant began an action for slander against Mrs. White for a statement that he was not the Marquis of Waterford. The statement of claim was struck out and his appeal dismissed. Then he began to send abusive and scurrilous letters and postcards to Mrs. White. One of them was:

"Mrs. White, You wicked liar and murderess. Look at the morning papers. You will see they are protecting you for a little while. I mean the public to know what you are receiving your money for."

In another he wrote.

"If the Waterford family tell your husband the truth he will do without your dirty money."

Mr. Colam, for the defendant, here said that the claimant's case was that Lady Waterford's child was not stillborn. According to his case, the child was brought from the Marquis's house, where the birth took place, to the house of a Mrs. Jones, where it had been ever since. They wanted to put dates to Mrs. White which would show that her story that the claimant was fifteen months old when taken from the workhouse was absolutely untrue. The reference to money related to a suggestion that she received £500 a year for life for what she did.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady: Is it your case that both children were living and that there was no burial of a child at all?

Mr. Colam: Our case is that the dowager marchioness refused to allow the marquis to bring his wife to any of the family mansions.

"NOT A COOK'S SON."

Mr. Hume Williams read other postcards, one of which ran:

To keep it fresh in your memory that I am the sixth marquis and not a cook's son, and also that I am not an impostor, you wicked liar.—G. Tooth, 6th Marquis of Waterford.

In another communication the claimant charged Mrs. White with having murdered Lady Waterford, his mother, by putting arsenic in her medicine.

The claimant was arrested, and at the Old Bailey, where he pleaded "guilty," his counsel offered profuse apologies and he was bound over.

The court allowed the defendant's appeal and discharged the orders of Mr. Justice Horridge, holding that the evidence taken was available and could be read in court at the trial. They also refused to compel Mrs. White, who was seventy-one, and Mrs. Vivyan, who was seventy-eight, to attend the trial.

WHERE COAL COSTS NOTHING.

Large quantities of coal have been washed up by the sea at Ramsgate and deposited on the rocks of the western foreshore. The poor have been busily collecting the black diamonds and laying up small stores for the winter, says the "Westminster Gazette" in mail week. The coal is believed to be part of the cargo of a vessel lost some time ago in the Channel.

MISSING BRIDEGROOM.

A telegram from Tacoma, Washington, states that Miss Enid Agassiz, daughter of the British Vice-Consul at Tacoma, has been granted a writ of Habeas Corpus in respect of her fiancée, Mr. Gerald Newhouse, a son of the Vice-President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, who is a multi-millionaire.

It is alleged, says the Central News correspondent at New York, that the bridegroom, who was to have been married tomorrow (Monday), was kidnapped at the instance of Mr. Newhouse, senior.

An elder brother of Gerald arrived at Tacoma in a private car all the way from New York, and after entertaining the young couple to breakfast contrived, it is suggested, to convey his brother away.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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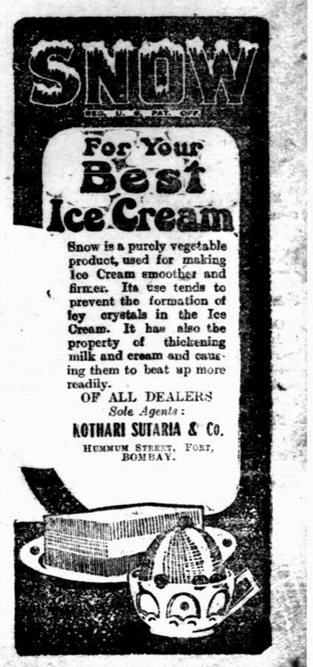

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

A few light falls of rain are reported from north-east Baluchistan and Lower Burma. The disturbance from Persia is apparently passing to the north of the Punjab. It is not likely to affect the weather in the plains to any important extent. Conditions are still unsettled in the south of the Bay.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain and snow in north Punjab and surrounding hills and some rain in Lower Burma.

Forecast of the weather for January and February, 1918:—It is probable that the total amount of rainfall in north west India and of snowfall on the neighbouring hills in January and February will be normal or in moderate excess.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1918

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.[illegible] inches
Temperature of Air	75.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.0 "
Dew Point	56.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.617 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.3 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0 "
Minimum do.	64.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.ENE.W.NW
Movement of Wind do	150 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m	ft. in.	Jan.		h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	10	m 8 30	25 3	10	m	3 13	21 1
Fri	11	m 9 13	27 3		m	3 56	18 4
		e 9 35	25 11	11	m	4 8	20 3
Sat.	12	m 10 43a	26 9		m	4 50a	19 6
		m 11 27	26 8	12	m	4 52	18 3
		e 11 58a	25 8		m	5 34	17 10
Sun.	13	m 11 16	27 5	13	m	6 23	16 4
					m	5 17a	14 6
Mon	14	m 0 5	30 5	14	m	6 12a	17 6
		0 34	27 11		m	6 56	14 6
Tues	15	m 0 43	30 6	15	m	6 52	16 11
		0 49a	28 2		m	47a	13 11
Wed.	16	m 1 22	30 4	16	m	7 34	16 6
		1 36a	28 0		m	8 24	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Thursday)	M 7h 14m.	M 6h 4m.
11 (Friday)	M 7h 15m.	M 5h 14m.
12 (Saturday)	M 7h 15m.	M 3h 19m.
13 (Sunday)	M 7h 15m.	M 3h 24m.
14 (Monday)	M 7h 15m.	M 3h 0m.
15 (Tuesday)	M 7h 15m.	M 3h 31m.
16 (Wednesday)	M 7h 15m.	M 3h 22m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h	m
Last Quarter Jan. 1918.	5	5	10.6 p.m.
New Moon „	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter „	19	8	7.30 p.m.
Full Moon „	27	8	44.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th January 1918 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Dhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have caused an increase of cloud in the Punjab while those near Ceylon are less marked.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and possibly in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a. m. on THURSDAY, the 10th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departr. 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	55.7	50.0	66		2.43	—3.47
Do. (9th Jan.)	75.4	61.7	93		2.46	+0.51
Jask						
Do. (9th Jan.)						
Muskat						
Do. (9th Jan.)	78.5	66.8	78	0		—1.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.8	47.1	83	0.02		—0.34
Rawalpindi	66.3	40.4	81	4.21		+2.46
Lahore	70.4	41.3	92	0.06		—0.63
Hissar	72.9	44.7	84	0.18		
Ambala	71.7	42.3	90	0.89		—0.84
Delhi	72.0	40.8	81	0.19		—0.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.9	49.1	78	0.06		—0.48
Mainpuri	74.5	45.1	80	0.04		—0.77
Jhansi	71.8	48.3	80	0		—0.55
Cawnpore	70.4	45.1	92	0.40		—0.47
Allahabad	73.0	45.1	85	0.39		—0.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.3	48.8	94	0.02		—0.19
Karachi	81.8	59 0	51	0		—0.20
Ajmer	71.2	45.2	76	0		—0.53
Jalapore	72.5	49.1	70	0		—0.46
Kedgaon	74.2	46.6	63	0		—0.42
Mount Abu	69.6	50.2	34	0		—0.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	82.4	47.3	73	0		—0.16
Dwarka	83.0	59.7	87	0		—0.06
Veraval	84.4	59.8	43	0		—0.40
Rajkot	84.6	51.8	36	0		—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	59.8	60	0		—0.32
Surat	87.1	59.0	48	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	84.0	56.0	44	0		—0.21
Deesa	85.3	48.1	58	0		—0.20
Nasmuch	78.6	45.8	62	0		—0.38
Indore	77.1	48.8	66	0		—0.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.3	41.1	68	0.98		—0.05
Nagpur	71.8	45.8	56	0		—1.00
Mohanzabad	76.3	47.0	62	0		—0.74
Khandwa	80.5	45.9	62	0		—0.87
Akola	81.2	45.0	44	0		—1.20
Amraoti	80.3	54.8	36	0		—1.32
Nagpur	78.6	46.0	45	0		—1.42
Chanda	80.1	46.0	60	0		—1.18
Raipur	76.3	49.9	63	0		—0.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	63.1	68	0		—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.1	67.5	27	0.99		+0.38
Mahmagao	89.5	65.7	66	5.95		+4.80
Karwar	87.5	59.8	82	1.10		—0.82
DOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.5	44.8	46	1.40		+0.66
Aurangabad	79.6	46.3	45	1.14		+0.14
Poona	80.8	44.9	60	3.65		+2.60
Sholapur	81.8	54.4	37	0.54		—0.89
Bijapur	80.4	50.3	42	1.07		—0.12
Belgaum	78.6	53.9	50	4.61		+2.76
Aurangabad	79.7	51.1	37	0.38		—0.48
Nizamabad (Indur)	79	47.2	65	0		—0.77
Hyderabad	77.7	51.6	69	1.49		+0.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	89.2	66.0	45	2.40		—0.93
Calicut	81.0	68.1	88	7.27		+1.28
Cochin	88.7	70.7	66	13.82		+5.63
Colombo	81.9	73.4	93	0.13	16.89	—1.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.5	60.9	68	11.34		+5.26
Bellary	82.8	54.6	58	2.14		+0.04
Cuddapah	83.8	59.0	73	4.11		—0.41
Madras	81.0	67.6	78	14.81		—1.61
Bangalore	79.8	51.6	62	1.90		—1.54
Coimbatore	84.4	59.2	72	6.07		+2.31
Trichinopoly	86.6	67.0	56	6.10		—1.74
Negapatam	79.7	64.9	74	36.10		+3.64

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th January, 1918, was 30.154 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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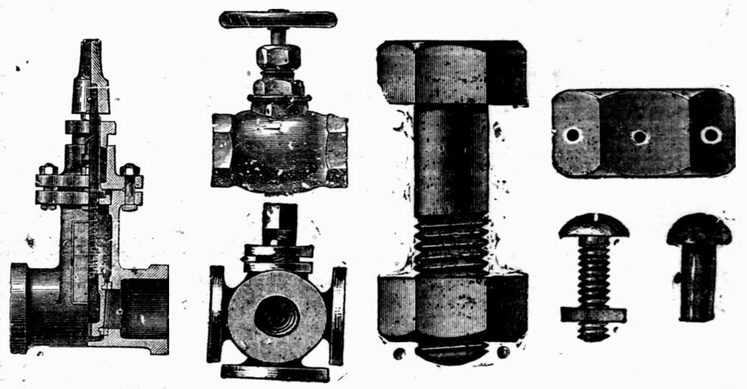

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